# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,683 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | FRIDAY 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | F. Speck | 14th May. |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 600 | W. A. Seaton | 21st " |
| | | | TUESDAY. | |
| M MALWA | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 25th May. |
| L ANCONA | 3123 | 600 | S. F. Cole | 1st June. |
| LOMBARDY | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 8th " |
| L PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | 15th " |
| M CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | J. P. Hassal | 22nd " |
| L MASSILIA | 4908 | 1000 | S. D. Shallard | 29th " |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the Ophir, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROSETTA | 3502 700 | G. W. Brady | 14th May. |
| ROHILLA | 3500 700 | W. Serratt | 28th " |
| SURAT | 3142 550 | R. G. Murray | 11th June. |
| PESHAWUR | 3900 600 | L. H. Moule | 25th " |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 800 | 1st June 1886 | 20th July. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 800 | 20th June | 10th Aug. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 800 | 10th July | 1st Sept. |
| ARCHIMEDE | 4,000 600 | 1st August | 20th Sept. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 800 | 20th August | 10th Oct. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| MANILA | 5,000 | 6th July. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1886.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

RTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
EEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.
to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed l to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until

| | Captains. | Tons. H. P. | To sail 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | G. B. Verona | 3,500 550 | 16th May. |
| E | B. Gelcich | 4,000 650 | 3rd June. |
| ERIS | F. Andrianich | 2,800 500 | 16th " |
| NIA | S. Mersa | 4,201 600 | 3rd July. |
| ON | P. Mersa | 3,500 550 | 16th " |
| EDUSA | R. Deperis | 3,500 550 | 3rd August. |
| LEKTRA | G. Ragusin | 4,200 600 | 16th " |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. H. P. | To sail. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | R. Deperis | 3,500 550 | 1st June. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

| | Capt. | Tons. H.-P. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. MERTON HALL | Barnes | 4,100 500 | 22nd May. |
| S.S. RYDAL HALL | Buck | 2,700 400 | 3rd June. |

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 22nd instant. Carries surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

### BOMBAY RACES.

### CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

### CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

### THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th May, 1886. Agents.

### COOK'S HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

LAST OF THE SEASON !!!

COOK'S LAST MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

Of the season will leave Apollo Bunder for a cruise round the Harbour,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 15TH.

Tickets, bills, and all particulars on application to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.
Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards, 34 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-4, per yard.

### TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Undervests or sleeping suits.
Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-4 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-8 per yard.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Agents to the sole Proprietors :
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

### HOSIERY

| | Per doz. Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON HALF-HOSE— | | |
| Plain Brown ..... from | 7 | 8 to 11 0 |
| Fancy Colours ..... " | 10 | 8 to 24 0 |
| Fancy Stripes ..... " | 9 | 8 to 20 0 |
| LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE— | | |
| Plain White ..... " | 13 | 8 to 15 8 |
| Fancy Colours ..... " | 16 | 8 to 25 0 |
| Fancy Stripes ..... " | 17 | 0 to 25 0 |
| THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE— | | |
| Fancy Colours ..... " | 11 | 0 to 23 8 |
| Fancy Stripes ..... " | 14 | 8 to 25 0 |
| HAND-KNITTED HALF-HOSE— | | |
| Real Scotch Wool ..... " | 16 | 0 |

### BANIANS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gauze, half sleeves ..... " | 22 | 8 to 26 0 |
| Elastic Gauze, half sleeves ... " | 35 | 0 to 40 8 |
| Superfine Gauze, half sleeves " | 48 | 0 to 58 8 |
| Silk and Wool, half sleeves ... " | 67 | 0 to 90 0 |
| Stout White Merino, long sleeves ..... " | 54 | 0 to 72 0 |
| Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves ..... " | 60 | 0 to 84 0 |

### DRAWERS AND PANTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gauze Drawers (short) ..... " | 43 | 0 to 60 0 |
| Gauze Pants ..... " | 43 | 0 to 60 0 |
| Thin Merino Pants (with double seats) ..... " | 67 | 0 to 90 0 |
| Stout White Merino Pants ... " | 70 | 0 to 85 0 |
| Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants ..... " | 70 | 0 to 85 0 |

TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS, LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS, REAL SCOTCH MAUDS,
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

### EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

*s. d.*

Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England ..... 1 5 15-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.
Ditto for demand drafts ..... 1 5¼ "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts ..... 1 5⅜ "
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts ..... 1 5⅝ "
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-9-6 each.
Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.
Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 23, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.
Recent successes (list below):—
Reference is allowed to the following officers in India :—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Lieut. ESSELL | East Kent Regt. | |
| *Lieut. SHERWIN | Somersetshire Regt. | |
| *Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886 | Lancashire Fusiliers | |

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

| Name | Place |
|---|---|
| *Mr. Greer | First |
| *Mr. Dick | 33rd |
| *Hon. M. Ward | 50th. |

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.
*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, * Mr. E. E. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.
*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

### PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS,

DOUBLE TEXTURE, WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.
Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length ..... | 46 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 in. |
| Price Rupees ..... | 26 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 |

Leggings to match the above, per pair ..... Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps ..... " 4 0

### BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,

With the Waterproofing between two textures.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length ..... | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 in. |
| Rupees ..... | 33 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 39 |

### CHECK ZEPHYR BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.

Light, Durable and Reversible, Consisting of Coat, Cap and Legging.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length ..... | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 in. |
| Price Rupees ..... | 12 | 12-8 | 13 | 13-8 | 14 each Suit. |

### TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length ..... | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 in. |
| Price Rupees ..... | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

Leggings to match the above, per pair ..... Rs. 4 0
Caps ..... each " 3 8
Waterproof Saddle Covers, 5 by 8 ft. ..... each " 5 4
Do. Driving Aprons, lined check, 5 by 4ft. ... each " 11 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIXES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case ... | 6 8 |
| Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case .... | 10 0 |

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case 8 in ..... | 2 0 |
| Do. do. do. 10 in ..... | 2 8 |
| Do. do. do. 12 in ..... | 3 0 |

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| 8 in. Enamelled Tubes ..... | 1 4 |
| 10 in. do. do. ..... | 2 0 |
| Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers . | 6 8 |

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering ..... | 7 0 |
| Constricted Stem Registering ..... | 4 0 |

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

### SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

### BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ... ... ...per pair Rs. 11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ... ... ... ... ... ... " 9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only " 3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each " 3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ... ... ... from " 1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality ... ... ... ... " 2 8
And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

### ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three of taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

### SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
### THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

### MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

## SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

### THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 45
German Silver, " " ... ... ... ... (...) " 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

### GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

### COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

### CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention of CLARETS.
The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

| Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a. | | Per doz. Pints Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 0 ... | PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine) ..... | 5 0 |
| 9 8 ... | MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine) ..... | 5 0 |
| 10 0 ... | St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine) ..... | 6 0 |
| 12 0 ... | St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended ..... | 7 0 |
| 12 8 ... | St. EMILLION } | 7 0 |
| 13 0 ... | CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine) ..... | 7 0 |
| 15 0 ... | MARGAUT } Highly recommended ..... | 8 0 |
| 16 0 ... | HAUT CANON } | 9 0 |
| 17 0 ... | MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured) ..... | 9 0 |
| 20 0 ... | CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine ..... | 11 0 |
| 23 0 ... | CHATEAU LAFITTE } | 12 0 |
| 26 0 ... | CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After | 14 0 |
| 28 0 ... | CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wine ..... | 16 0 |

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, "Limited."

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. TUCKER, Manager.
Bombay, 7th May 1886.

WANTED, for the Bhelsa Division, Indian Midland Railway, THREE SUB-INSPECTORS, on Rs. 40 per mensem, inclusive of all allowances.
None need apply who have had no experience in Stone Masonry. Apply sending copies of testimonials only, which will not be returned, to
DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Indian Midland Railway, Bhelsa *via* Bhopal.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor; situated in a quiet locality; large airy Rooms.
Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.
A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

WANTED, a PERSON for the place of the Health Superintendent of the Nasik Town. Salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125, including all allowances, according to qualifications. Candidates should possess a good knowledge of and experience in Sanitation. A good knowledge of English and a common understanding of Marathi or Hindustani are necessary, knowledge and experience in Medicine, in addition to the above qualifications, will have preference. Applications with Testimonials may be forwarded to the undersigned as soon as possible.
G. P. VAIDYA, Chairman,
Managing Committee of the Nasik Municipality.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th May, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1885, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended, respectively, the 30th June and 31st December, 1885.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1886. Agents.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

| | Cash prices. Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Nobles, per box of 100 ..... | 1 8 |
| Dawsons Prime, with straw ..... | 1 10 |
| Dawsons Muster ..... | 1 8 |
| Havanahs, No. 1 ..... | 1 12 |
| Havanahs, No. 2 ..... | 1 8 |
| Beehives ..... | 1 12 |
| Imitation Q. Devil ..... | 1 6 |

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

### HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION

LONDON,

Visitors are invited to inspect

HINKS & SON'S

Magnificent display of newest patterns and latest improvements in

DUPLEX, PUNKA and other LAMPS, at their SHOW ROOMS:

LONDON: 60, Holborn Viaduct.
BIRMINGHAM: Gt. Hampton St.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS.
THEATRE CROWDED
with an
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.
SECOND APPEARANCE OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE, AND BALLET OF
THE APPLE HARVEST.
AT LOOK AT THE POWERFUL CAST.

HENRI (Marquis de Corneville)...Miss DOLLY CHILDS.
CHRISTOPHE .....Miss L. BOOTH.
THE BAILLIE .....Master C. FAVARGER.
GOBO .....Miss DOLLY INMAN.
GASPARD (a Miser) .....Master R. STEPHENSON
GRENICHEUX .....Miss F. STANLEY.
SERPOLETTE (a foundling) .....Miss AMY CHILDS.
GERMAINE .....Miss L. SCHLERIKA.
MANETTE .....Miss N. DE LORME.
JEANNE .....Miss C. STANLEY.
Man Servants, Maid Servants, Coachmen, Sailors, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act I, Scene 1.—On the Coast of Corneville.
" 2—The Road to the Fair.
" 3—Norman Hiring Fair.
(GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE.)
Act II, The Haunted Chateau.
Act III, The Gardens of the Chateau.
(BALLETT OF THE APPLE HARVEST.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe.
Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

NOTICE. NOTICE.
FANS! FANS!!! FANS!!!
The Management will lend, (for use during the evening), punkhas to all occupants of Boxes and Stalls.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to complete the full 3 Acts of the Opera the curtain will rise exactly at 10 minutes to 9 for the Overture, and the Opera will begin at 9 sharp, and Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to be in their seats before the curtain rises, so that the performance may not be interrupted.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KHURSETJEE RUTTONJEE KHASRO, of No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, has been appointed the SOLE REPRESENTATIVE of Messrs. LEWIS, BERGER and SONS, Limited, in Bombay, and that no other person has any authority to act for them.
WINTER & BURDER,
Solicitors, for Messrs. Lewis, Berger & Sons, Limited.
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

---

JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF LADIES'
BOOTS AND SHOES.

A SPECIALITE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glace Kid, Oxford Shoes to Lace | | |
| or Button ..... | Rs. 9-8, | Cash |
| " Button Boot ..... | " 12-2, | " |
| *In Pinets Shapes and Sizes.* | | |
| PATENT COURT SHOES ..... | Rs. 6-12 | Cash |
| KID COURT SHOES ..... | " 6-12 | " |
| MOROCCO COURT SHOES ..... | " 5-14 | " |

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

---

TO BE LET, either separately or together, the commodious and airy OFFICES in Apollo Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Harvey & Co. and Messrs. Bruel & Co. Rent, Rs. 300 for the entire, or Rs. 150 each. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

---

TO BE LET, Furnished, from 2nd June to 30th November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

---

TO BE LET, Furnished, from 2nd June to 30th November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by J. Jefferson, Esq. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

---

TO BE LET, for about six months, a partly furnished BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy. Rent, Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

---

CUBEB CIGARETTES
FOR THE RELIEF OF ASTHMA AND CHEST AFFECTIONS.
Per Packet As. 8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

COOPER, MADON'S
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

HOOPER'S

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Potash Pellets ..... | per tin box... | 0 6 |
| " and Borax Pellets | " ... | 0 6 |
| Ammonia-chloride | " ... | 0 6 |
| " and Borax | " ... | 0 6 |
| Soda Mint ..... | per pot ... | 0 6 |
| Corrective (for Smokers) | per tin ... | 0 6 |
| Astringent | " ... | 0 12 |
| Cachous | " ... | 0 6 |

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Graefenberg Vegetable Pills—The mildest and best Pill, in the world | 0 8 |
| Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon—An infallible remedy for all Female Complaints | 3 4 |
| Graefenberg Health Bitters—The most pleasant and delightful tonic ever prepared | 0 10 |
| Graefenberg Eye Lotion—Acts like a charm for all diseases of the Eye | 0 10 |
| Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup—A certain remedy for all diseases of the bowels | 1 2 |
| Graefenberg Children's Panacea—For diseases incident to childhood | 1 2 |
| Graefenberg Green Mountain Ointment—Excels all other Salves in its curative power | 0 10 |
| Graefenberg Sarsaparilla—A pure extract; the best in use | 2 8 |
| Graefenberg Pile Remedy—Never fails to completely cure the worst forms of Piles and Fistula | 2 6 |
| Graefenberg Consumptive's Balm—Affords great relief in all Pulmonary Complaints | 3 4 |
| Graefenberg Manual of Health—A complete Family Medical Book | 0 10 |

SOLE AGENTS:—
COOPER MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind... lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free obtained on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here on THURSDAY, 13th instant, at 3 p. m.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th May, 1886.

---

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th DIVIDEND of the Company for the year 1885, at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, of Rs. 1,000 paid up and Rs. 10 per share of Rs. 500 paid up, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, between 11 a. m. and 3 p.m., to shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 3rd instant.
By order,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limted.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1886.

---

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-30 p m., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of the Society held on the 27th ultimo, by which the Constitution and General Regulations of the Society have been modified and altered. The alterations are to the following effect:—
1. A reduction in the amount of future subscriptions to constitute membership and the right of voting at meetings.
2. A slight modification of the formation of the Committee.
3. The better securing that the purpose for which the Society was established shall be adhered to.
4. The Committee to have authority to depute to the Sub-Committees such powers as the Committee may think fit.
5. And other general slight alterations which do not affect the Constitution of the Society.
By order,
FRANK A. SPENCER,
Acting Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

---

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
MECHANICAL TOYS.
MORENAS & Co.,

---

MAGIC LANTERNS.
COMPLETE SETS.
From Rs. 3 and upwards.
MORENAS & Co.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

---

MORDAN AND CO'S
GOLD PEN.
GOLD PEN AND PENCILS.
SILVER PEN AND PENCILS,
SCENT BOTTLES.
MORENAS & Co.,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

---

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
QUININE WINES.
MORENAS & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

---

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

YACHTS FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Lateen rigged Yacht "Ruston," 13½ tons, copper bottomed, completely found in sails, ropes, &c., and in good sailing condition, would make a good dubash boat.
Lateen rigged yacht "Maud," 6½ tons, complete with sails, ropes, &c., and in sailing order she is a fast sailer and is a capital boat for harbour work.
N. B.—All information regarding inspection of the yachts can be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom also all offers for purchase should be made.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1886.

---

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p. m., their usual weekly sale, at No. 4, Meadow-street.
An invoice just landed as sample lot containing
4 boxes, each box containing 1 doz quarts of different Faure Ch superior brandy, (Vieux Armagnac) by Louis
4 boxes of put-of Do.
4 boxes, each 26 qts. of superior Claret, such as Barsac, Graves, Cham, Citron St. Emilion, Julien, Estaphe, and Laureat.
4 boxes, each 6 different qts. of wine, Xerez, Pedro Ximenez, Porto, Muscatel, Maluga, Madeira.
Also an invoice of Tokay wine from J. Palugyay and Karlowitzer.
10 boxes each, St. Julien, Villany, and Salodi Szegszuridi Bor claret.
10 cases French green pease.
2 " French provision in tins containing fish, meats, and vegetables.
10 cases lager beer.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1886.

---

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS
MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—
Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

---

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.
A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.
A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.
A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.
A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.
Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

---

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 4' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING,
CHEAPEST in the MARKET, samples may be seen on application.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

WANTED, a good COOK (Portuguese), for a Club, consisting of about 200 members. Liberal salary given to a good man. Apply to "MANAGER," care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

WANTED, at once, temporarily, a Parsee or Hindoo CLERK, thoroughly understanding English. Address T. N. L., this office.

CUTTER, WANTED, European. Liberal salary to a competent man. Apply stating previous experience to "SYSTEM," this Office.

NO HOUSE or PALACE is well furnished without our incomparable ARTISTIC MIRRORS.—L. HARTMANN & Co., 42, Meadow Street.

LADIES' REQUISITES.—Plush Companions, Plush Hand Bags, Leather Hand Bags, Flowers, Fans, Frillings, Laces, Silk Gloves, Pearls, Beads, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED, to England, by advertiser, a good sailor, and accustomed to travelling. Testimonials forwarded. Address R. P., care of Miss MORRIS, C. M. S., Girgaum, Bombay.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, Ld.—Dividend Warrants are now ready, and can be obtained on presentation of the share certificate to J. M. SHIELDS, Honorary Secretary, P. and O. Co.'s offices.

FOR SALE, a STEEL MAIN-YARD, length 66 ft. 6 in.; two pitch pine yards, length 55 ft. 4 in. and 41 ft. 9 in. Can inspected on board s. s. Merton Hall, Prince's Dock. Apply to Captain BARNES.

TO LET, from 1st June, till 1st January next, furnished or unfurnished, upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, on Gumballa Hill, commanding an extensive view of Bombay. Rent, Rs. 150 or 100.—L. J. A., *Bombay Gazette*.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, will take six garments at one time, Rs. 4 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street, Esplanade.

AN ENGINEER, holding first-class certificates, is open to an engagement. Good references can be given. Apply to G. R., care of this paper.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate AT STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DRAFTSMEN.—There are VACANCIES for DRAFTSMEN, on Rupees 60 per mensem, on Southern Mahratta Railway. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Poona.

G received the above in Gent's Gloves. 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home, for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WHO has not tried our ICES? and if you like to have really a good Ice-cream, try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY. Also wines and spirits of the best quality. Also pure Mocha Coffee, 1s ans. per lb.

BELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Puggrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

THE PHŒBUS.—Photographic Apparatus (for amateurs), complete in polished wooden box. Two sizes, Rs. 55 and Rs. 15.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Glibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanised Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

---

FILES. FILES. FILES.
BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.
JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

---

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Invaluable preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many quack nostrums, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., MORTON AND Co., PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, and all Chemists in India.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

---

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

---

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | Qts. per doz. R | Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée | 5 0 | 61 0 |
| And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen. | | |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil | 4 0 | 44 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand | 42 0 | 46 0 |
| SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla | 27 0 | .. |
| CLARET, Langoirans | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| St. Estephe | 13 8 | 15 8 |
| Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878) | 30 0 | ... |
| BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac | 34 8 | .. |
| Courvoisier's | 24 0 | .. |

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

## NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.
THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

---

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

---

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
GENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE HEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MACURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

---

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

---

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Cough, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of the Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubt. lly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each
None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10 000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL | " 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 8,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | " 3,750,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

---

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for 1863 | £300,690 |
| " 1885 | £988,156 |

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 | £4 049,159 14 1 |
| 1878 | £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 | £5,348,407 9 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
5, Hummum-street.

---

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever:—*
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Premium ... | 21 5 4 | 24 8 8 | 28 10 0 | 33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Protection in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audits by two Members.
14. Laps

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute, Lecture, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Bhowanugur (s), from Bhowanugur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Orpington (s), for Malta and Havre; Beresford (s), Civita Vecchia; Ellora (s), Coast and Calcutta; Nowshera (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Shah Jehan (s).

FRENCH'S DOCK.—The s. s. Akaba, Deepdale, and Empire entered the dock yesterday.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Tuesday evening a country craft named the Darya Dawlut, while leaving the harbour in ballast, came in collision with the police hulk on the port side, causing slight injuries to the hulk.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Nawab Jaffer Ali Khan, of Cambay, accompanied by twenty-five followers, arrived here on Tuesday, and has taken up his residence in Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy's bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road.

CYCLING.—The Bombay Ramblers meet at the Bandstand at 8-30 this evening. The success which has attended this club is very satisfactory, about thirty members having now been enrolled. There should be a good muster for this evening's moonlight spin.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening smoke was observed issuing from a stack of coal belonging to the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company at Lower Colaba. A number of men were set to work and removed the coal, and thereby extinguished the fire.

LOST PROPERTY.—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, living at Cowasjee Patel Street, reported to the police on Tuesday, having dropped on the day previous a leather purse containing currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 100-12, somewhere between Bori Bunder and Grant Road.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Yessoo Suddoo, a labourer, aged 18 years, who had accidentally fallen into a tank at the Bombay Cotton Mills, and was taken out in an unconscious state, and died shortly after. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SHIKAR AT MATHERAN.—A Matheran correspondent writes:—"On Sunday afternoon, *kubber* of a panther was brought in by a cowherd. Mr. Hamilton, the District Judge, was fortunate enough to bag the brute, which fell to his rifle within a few minutes of his sitting over the 'kill.' Sharp work this, considering that the panther had killed the cow at 4 p. m., and by 7 o'clock the same evening he was himself lying *hors de combat* over his victim. 'Spots' is a fine specimen of his kind, and Mr. Hamilton has doubtless won the admiration and gratitude not only of the Matheran herdsmen, but also of many an anxious visitor.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared yesterday before Mr. Ryan, and applied, on behalf of Hassan Mahomed Khetsey, for a summons against Mr. J. A. Shepherd on a charge of assault, and another against one Ameerkhan for abetment. It was alleged that while the complainant was sitting on the 6th instant in the cabin of the s. s. Oorun, belonging to his master, Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, Mr. Shepherd came to him and struck him with his umbrella. Ameerkhan, who was described as Mr. Shepherd's inspector, had, it was stated, caught hold of the complainant by the shoulder, and Mr. Shepherd had again struck the man with his fist. The magistrate has granted the summons as prayed for.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The case of causing mischief by fire and theft, in which Sewrant Gunnoo, a servant in the employ of Cursetjee Cowasjee, a wholesale liquor shop-keeper at Girgaum, and Mahadoo Ballajee were charged, the former with having on the 12th ultimo committed mischief by setting fire to a certain building, the property of Damjee Pudumsey, and also with the theft of Rs. 29 in currency notes and cash, the property of his master, and the latter with aiding and abetting Cowasjee, No. 1 in the commission of the offence, was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Mr. Little, the public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Eduljee Mussani appeared on behalf of accused No. 2. The circumstances of this case has already appeared, and the magistrate, after recording some further evidence, formally committed accused No. 1 for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and accused No. 2 was discharged.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played at Surat on Monday, the 10th instant, between the Bombay Parsee Cricket Club and the Surat High School Club, on the military ground, by kind permission of Major Yeates and officers. The Boltons went in first and put together 98 runs, of which Messrs. P. Mehta and D. R. Guzdar scored 22 and 16 respectively, showing first-class cricket. Messrs. P. S. Bottlewalla and A. M. Oonwalla also scored 16 and 12 in good style. Mr. Munmohun bowled in very good form, taking 6 wickets. The Boltoners then went in and scored 62, of which Mr. R. D. Paymaster's 23 (free hitting all round) and Mr. J. D. Patel's 13 are worthy of mention. Mr. N. N. Writer rendered splendid service to the Boltons in having knocked off 9 wickets. The Boltons in their second innings scored 68, thanks to the excellent and carefully played 32 of Mr. Guzdar. The Surat students then could only contribute 46, Mr. Munmohun only coming into double figures by scoring 16. The game was thus won by 58 runs by the Bombay Bolton Cricket Club, the success being mainly due to the excellent batting of Mr. D. R. Guzdar and the splendid bowling of Mr. N. N. Writer in both the innings.

## THE STRANDING OF THE NATAL.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday afternoon by Mr. Cooper in the inquiry into the stranding of the barque Natal on the Crocodile Rock off the Codiapatam Light. Mr. Little appeared for Government, and Mr. Burder appeared for Captain Tytler.

Mr. Cooper, after reviewing as usual the facts as given in evidence, said:—The Court is of opinion that the damage to the ship Natal was caused by her striking the Crocodile Rock on the evening of the 14th of March last. On the large scale chart No. 13 from Ajingo to Cape Comorin, corrected up to June 1879 the position of the Crocodile Rock is S. W. ¼ S. of the Codiapatam Light, distant 2⅞ miles. By notice to mariners No. 234, Hindustan South Coast, published at the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 26th November 1881, "the rock is stated to be with Kotah Islet bearing 9¼ W. and Adundah Islet N. 33½° E., or nearly ¾ mile S. S. E. of the position assigned to it." And by another notice No. 265, Hindustan South Coast, published by the same office 6th December 1882, which refers to the Notice 234 of the 26th November 1881, states:—"Further information has been received that Crocodile Rock lies with Codiapatam Light-house, bearing N. E. ¼ N., distant 3 miles. Position, latitude 8 deg. 5 min. 10 secs. N., longitude 77 deg. 16 min. 20 secs. E." The Court has now received information that Commander Carpenter, R. N., who is in charge of the Marine Survey of India on passing the Crocodile Rock this month, in his passage in I. M. S. Investigator from Colombo towards Bombay, distinctly saw the Rock, and took its position by bearings, the compass being checked after each bearing, and made the position of the rock to be S. 39 deg. W. from the Codiapatam Light, distant 3·6 miles. The Court considers Captain Tytler made a mistake through carelessness in laying down his position on his chart by the cross-bearings of the Codiapatam Light-house and Cape Comorin on the evening of the 14th March, and in consequence continued on a course which caused the ship to strike the Crocodile Rock. The Court thinks that when Captain Tytler found by his position at six o'clock that the distance run from his supposed position by the bearing of Cape Comorin at 6 o'clock was 9 miles in excess of his distance run by log, that he ought to have then verified his position by soundings. The Court is of opinion that Captain Tytler is greatly to blame in making a wrong position on his chart at six o'clock. But taking into consideration that the Crocodile Rock was incorrectly marked about one mile to the north-eastward of its true position, and if the rock had been in the position marked in his chart he would have passed it safely by nearly six miles, and that credit for acting with great discretion and promptitude at the time of the accident, and afterwards in bringing his ship safely to Bombay, still the Court scarcely censures him. The Court would call the attention of Government to these various notices, and this alleged statement of Commander Carpenter as to the position of the Crocodile Rock, and would suggest that its true position be ascertained and published at the first opportunity. The Court also calls the attention of Government to the suggestion made by Captain Tytler that if a coloured sector was fixed to the Codiapatam Light, showing within a distance of six miles, every shipmaster would know when he was at a safe distance from the rock, and the Court would recommend that such a sector be fixed to that light.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon st. London.

## THE CASH BAZAAR MEETING.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at their registered office in Church Gate Street. Mr. G. W. Reid, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair. The following report for the year ending 31st January 1886 was submitted:—

The last balance-sheet, adopted by the shareholders in May last, was for the year ending 31st January 1885, showing a dead loss of Rs. 54,857-9-8, and the directors' report augmented these figures by informing you that the company at this time last year was mortgaged to Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. for upwards of Rs. 67,000, against cash advances made by them for new goods, and further that, unless money was forthcoming from the shareholders, the mortgagees had the power to foreclose and pay themselves. The resolutions empowering us to raise money by issuing 2,500 debenture bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the security of a mortgage of the whole stock of the company to trustees for the benefit of debenture-holders, such mortgage to be generally on the terms of the mortgage then held by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu and Co., amounting to upwards of Rs. 67,000. The directors' report now before you, together with the statement of audited accounts for the period ending 31st January 1886, shows that although the full number of bonds have not been taken up, the first mortgagees have been paid off and a new deed has been entered into in which the shareholders generally have a direct interest in their own property. The accounts before you will show that the policy contemplated twelve months ago with a view to reducing the amount of stocks held and economising expenses have been realized as far as has been compatible with the circumstances, and in the course another year I think you may look forward to this action placing the business on a thoroughly solid footing. In reviewing the past trading of the company from its start, I find the following data:—First year's stock account value of goods taken over and bought, Rs. 2,11,074, out of which the company actually sold goods costing Rs. 53,451, realizing a net profit of Rs 17,706-2-10. Second year's stock account of goods in hand and bought, Rs. 2,42,123, out of which the company actually sold goods costing Rs. 1,04,620 for Rs. 98,689, which shows an unfortunate deficit on the actual cost of the goods as well as the whole of the trade expenses amounting to Rs. 18,000, as you are aware, was the result of a grievous error made by the previous management in forcing the sale of goods at the Crawford Market shop for a paltry sum of Rs. 4,500, which cost the company Rs. 37,284. Third year's stock account of goods in hand and bought, Rs. 1,80,624, out of which the company actually sold goods costing Rs. 57,705, realizing Rs. 86,082, or a fair gross profit of 50 per cent. From these figures it will be seen that we have, as promised, reduced our stock holdings during the past year to less than half held in the two previous years, whilst our sales have been proportionately higher, and it must be borne in mind that during the past season goods costing Rs. 23,121 only have been bought as against the first and second years, amounting to Rs. 1,17,802 and Rs. 83,501, which shows that a large quantity of old stock had to be realized at a smaller profit than that usually obtainable on new goods. The company's present stock is a well assorted and fashionable one, and is being sold off rapidly, the sales made since 1st February 1886 amounting already to Rs. 26,000. The expenses are being kept down, and it is to be hoped that with continued good monthly sales the heavy stock will be reduced and realized, thus mobilizing our capital and enabling us to show you that the shop is not empty, but contains your capital which, on realization, could give you a considerably better return than that offered and accepted by some members of the company, whose confidence appears to have gone into their boots.

The directors' report was received and adopted, as well as the audited accounts and balance-sheet. Messrs. G. W. Reid, J. Brooks, and Dorabjee Horrmusjee were appointed directors, and Messrs. E. C. Monod and N. S. Jamsetjee were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

REFERRING to the telegram sent by Sir Lepel Griffin to Mr. Currie, ordering him to leave Bhopal within 24 hours, the *Dnyan Prakash* of Poona says:—

We protest against such an unnecessary interference on the part of Sir L. Griffin. Mr. Currie is a subject of the Bhopal State, and unless he does anything against that State he can not be ordered to leave the State. The action of Sir L. Griffin is rash and unjust, though according to the word-for word-interpretation of the treaty engagements between the British power and the Bhopal State, Sir L. Griffin may have the power to do so. On the whole, it appears to us that there is much dirty linen to be washed, and in our opinion the sooner it is done the better. We are glad to see that the spirited Mr. Currie has defied the order of the *Agent Sahib*, and he is at the present hour in Bhopal. Let us see how Griffin Sahib proceeds against Mr. Currie.

THE THIBET MISSION.

WE can anticipate no good whatever from this Mission. Thibet is supposed to be tributary to China. Might not this Mission lead to complications which might wound the susceptibilities of China? And if China were to assume an unfriendly attitude, what would be the consequence, bearing in mind that Russia has extended her frontiers to the very borders of Afghanistan? We cannot congratulate Lord Dufferin's Government on the fresh responsibility which it is undertaking by opening up negociations with Thibet. Nor is the financial question to be overlooked. Who is to pay the cost of this Mission? British trade will benefit quite as much as Indian trade. But the Indian exchequer alone will have to bear the burden. We do not see the justice of this proceeding, though, we confess, it is a proceeding to which we have become sufficiently familiar in these days. There is really no partnership between England and India in these matters. The weaker party bears all the expenses—the stronger party of course shares the benefits with them.—*Bengalee.*

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON NATIVE INDIA.

THE present effusion of Sir Lepel Griffin on Native India is more an ill-assorted mixture of rough sketches on different subjects than a regular article on one subject. Nothing is too great or too small for the writer's pen. The article begins as if it was intended to describe the condition of the people in Native States. But from this subject the writer soon wanders into British India and unburdens his heart against native editors, native reformers, and those "denationalized" Englishmen who help the natives in their attempts to effect the regeneration of their country. The primeval state of society in some of the Native States pleases Sir Lepel best. He dislikes the mast-thronged ports of Bombay and Calcutta and the elaborate structure of civil government raised there by the British Government. He loves "the country of the Rajas, where petty chiefs with high-sounding titles govern and misgovern by patriarchal style a simple docile people," where "the British Government appears to the people not the rapacious demon which so many denationalized Englishmen are fond of portraying it, but as the spirit of beneficence, as an earthly providence which alone can restrain the evil passions of despotic rulers," and where there is no "brood of newspaper writers' to disturb the equanimity of the earthly god, the Political Agent. From this fascinating subject the writer naturally glides into a description of the Political Agent, the presiding deity in a Native State. This subject is even more inspiring, and the writer indulges in a piece of self-laudation, which is as offensive to good taste as it is extravagant.—*India Prakash.*

## THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

THE further hearing of the case of Mr. T. D. Miller, Manager of the Bardwan Raj, against Mr. Robert Knight, editor, and Mr. D. Barlow, printer, of the *Statesman* newspaper, for libel, was resumed, on Saturday last, before Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Dignam (Messrs. Dignam and Robinson, solicitors,) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Barrow (Messrs. Barrow and Orr, solicitors,) appeared for the defence.

His Worship.—I have considered over the matter, Mr. Barrow, and as you said the other day that you were not in a position to cross-examine the witnesses at the present stage, I propose at present not to frame a charge, but I shall require your clients to give substantial bail.

Mr. Barrow.—Since the last hearing of the case Mr. Dignam has intimated to me that he was prepared to translate some of the documents, adding that it was impossible to go through the same operation as regards the bulk of the papers, in connexion chiefly with the *khillut* expenses, required by the defence. As to the remaining portion of the documents, Mr. Dignam was prepared, if I were desirous of obtaining any special paper, to apply to the Magistrate to order its translation. From the nature of the documents, your Worship will easily perceive that the work of translation would be tedious and bulky, and it is hardly possible that it could be completed in a week. It was also understood that some time would be required to study these documents for the purposes of cross-examination.

His Worship.—I certainly think, looking at the documents, that the work of translation will take more than a week. They appear to be a voluminous bundle of papers.

The Interpretor of the Court thought that the work of translation would take not less than three weeks.

His Worship said that it was quite possible that this length of time would be absorbed by this work of translation, and as the case could not be committed to the present sessions, the delay was immaterial, inasmuch as the next criminal sessions would not commence before next July. Mr. Dignam observed that, as he understood, most of the translations were ready, but that the abstract of the *khillut* accounts would take a long time to translate.

Mr. Barrow.—From what I learn now, I don't think, Sir, my former application for a month's postponement was unreasonable. The abstract, to all intents and purposes, is a very important document, and every item in it will have to be translated.

Mr. Dignam remarked that it would be necessary to say that the translation was a true copy of the abstracts.

Mr. Barrow.—Of course, if it corresponds with the bills. I may now say, Sir, that I propose to apply for the issue of a commission to examine the two Maharanees, and it appears to me that, unless there are good grounds to the contrary, I have a right to the commission, and your Honour would certainly be justified in entertaining this application. It is my purpose I ask for an adjournment under section 208 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which says: "The Magistrate shall, when the accused appears or is brought before him, proceed to hear the complaint (if any), and take, in manner hereinafter provided, all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or on behalf of the accused, or as may be called for by the Magistrate. If the complainant or officer conducting the prosecution, or the accused, applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any witness, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused, on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice." I maintain, Sir, that the grounds I advance for the issue of this commission are reasonable enough, and can in no way be interpreted to mean that they are advanced for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice.

His Worship.—I believe that this is a distinct section, and provides for cases triable, or to be tried, by a Magistrate.

Mr. Barrow was of opinion that his Worship could not rightfully refuse his application for a commission to issue under the circumstances of the case, unless such application was regarded as intended to cause delay, or defeat the ends of justice, which, he submitted, was totally inconsistent with his argument. He was not in a position to say at present how the evidence of this commission would effect the case either way, but it seemed to him abundantly apparent that the evidence of these witnesses was of the highest importance. As regarded the contention of Mr. Gasper, counsel for the prosecution, on the last hearing, as to the existence of a decision of the High Court against the issue of such commission as he (Mr. Barrow) now applied for, he would submit that, in the event of the case going under citation, which was an authority from Mr. Justice Wilson. This was a decision which exclusively related to commissions for the prosecution—a totally distinct thing from the issue at present before the Court. In the case under review, Mr. Justice Wilson held that if he were to entertain the application for a commission on behalf of the prosecutor, it would defeat the ends of justice. The case was reported in *Indian Law Reports*, page 896, his Lordship being of opinion that, if the application were granted, it would be dangerous to the interests of the prisoner. In that case, the application for commission was to examine a medical officer, and, viewing the matter as it would his Lordship very rightly refused that application. Again, another case that came under the same aspect was decided before Mr. Justice Straight, and this was reported in 5, Allahabad, page 592. There his Lordship had refused a similar application, giving as his reasons that the prosecutor, in a case of defamation, was bound to come and establish his case. Considering carefully all these cases under review, he (Mr. Barrow) maintained that his case was wholly unanalogous to the cases cited by Mr. Gasper, inasmuch as those cases had referred to witnesses for the prosecution, and his case at present related to witnesses for the defence.

His Worship.—I recollect that a case was decided in which a commission issued by this Court was null and void as regards the High Court.

Mr. Barrow said that that question could be easily settled eventually. If the evidence of these witnesses could be recorded now, and if they were ready to give their evidence again, it was quite possible for the case to obtain the leave of the High Court to issue another commission.

His Worship.—As far as I can see, the matter stands thus:—Suppose that the defence was not prepared to cross-examine, and the case was committed to the High Court would there be anything to debar the defence getting the commission through the High Court?

Mr. Barrow failed to see what could possibly prevent the Magistrate issuing the commission if he considered it necessary. The prosecution, according to what had transpired, had implied that they had very satisfactorily proved their case, but he (Mr. Barrow) could not realise this fact inasmuch as taking the case for the prosecution, and by their own showing, the evidence of the Maharanees would be imperative. He submitted that, according to the law pointed out by him to the Court, the Magistrate was bound to record all the evidence brought before him, and he was entitled to the commission urged for, from the exigencies of the case. It was at the same time discretionary with the Magistrate to grant or refuse the application for such commission, according to the necessities of the case, and to record such evidence as appeared to him necessary and important.

His Worship.—I think that any commission issued by me would be unnecessary for the purposes of the inquiry before me.

Mr. Barrow.—I submit that I consider their evidence necessary, as debarring it would considerably prejudice the interests of my clients.

Mr. Dignam observed that, with reference to Mr. Barrow's observations regarding section 257, all he had to submit was that they were inapplicable to this case.

His Worship.—I certainly think that a commission should not issue from this Court. It appears to me that the question now is, what would be the most suitable and convenient day for the further hearing of the case. What day would be most convenient for you, Mr. Barrow?

Mr. Barrow.—Say this day month. Your Worship will see that the perusal of the documents may lead me to call for the production of other documents.

Mr. Dignam.—Any further documents that would have to be called for will be produced at the sessions.

The case was then adjourned at this stage for a month. Mr. Knight being ordered to be enlarged on his personal recognisance of Rs. 10,000, and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each, and Mr. D. Barlow, on his own recognisance of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties of Rs. 200 each.

## WOMEN AS POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

DURING the recent elections of poor law guardians in London a good number of ladies have been elected to serve this year. These were—in Paddington, Mrs. Amelia Charles and Mrs. Moore; in Kensington, Miss Donkin and Miss Louisa Twining; in Holborn, Miss Baker and Miss Maude Wyld; in St. Pancras, Miss F. Davenport Hill and Miss Dampier; in Wandsworth and Clapham, Mrs. Poulden and Miss Synnot; in Fulham, Mrs. Venniker; in Islington, Miss Varley; in Pinchley, Miss Winbush; and in Plumstead, Miss Evans. Many of these ladies have already served in this office for four or five years. In addition to these in London two ladies, Miss Shanks and Miss Ely, have just been elected in Croydon; two in Bedford, two in Brighton, four in Bristol, one in Eastbourne, two in Scarborough, and several in country parishes. In all, including nine ladies who are poor law guardians in Edinburgh, forty-seven ladies are now engaged in this important and useful public office.

## THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

THE hearing of the Garstin Dacoity Case concluded on Saturday, when the Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Collins, summed up at great length.

Though the trial had lasted nine days, his Lordship did not think that much time had been wasted in the cross-examination of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, &c. His Lordship had observed that the jurors had attended very carefully throughout, and several of them had taken the trouble to take notes of the evidence. The prisoners were all defended, and the charge against them was a very serious one. Prisoners 1 to 13 (12 had pleaded guilty) were charged with dacoity, robbery, voluntarily causing hurt, theft, and assault. His Lordship explained these charges to the jury. Prisoners 6, 11, 12, 13, and 14 were charged with abetment of dacoity and abetment of voluntarily causing hurt. His Lordship explained that it was laid down in section 109 of the Indian Penal Code that "when an act was abetted and a different act done, the abetter was liable for the act actually committed, if the act committed was a probable consequence of the act abetted, or if it was done under the influence of the instigation, or if it was in pursuance of the conspiracy." His Lordship, having carefully explained the law on the subject, said that the whole case for the prosecution principally and really depended on the evidence of but three witnesses, for Mr. Garstin had not attempted to identify any of the prisoners, and he merely gave an account, as far as he was able to do, of the actual attack. Mr. Garstin, on his way to Beriakanna, had met some men who he took for robbers and challenged. Counsel for the defence had very properly put that in favour of the prisoner. It was clear that on the 25th December the prisoners were not wandering on that road, and therefore it was argued, the people who were on the road on the 25th December might be the same people who had assaulted Mr. Garstin. There was not the slightest evidence that the prisoners in the dock were professional robbers. The prosecution had said that Mr. Fonseca had told the Zemindar about Mr. Garstin's return. The Zemindar knew that Mr. Garstin was to return on the 29th. That was true, but it was only fair to say that a great many other people knew it too. Suppose there were robbers knocking about on the road. It was an easy thing for them to inquire of the transit boy at the transit station when Mr. Garstin was coming back. His Lordship told the jury not to allow the circumstance, of the Zemindar knowing of Mr. Garstin's return on the 29th, to weigh against the Zemindar in any way. His Lordship carefully read through the evidence of Mr. Garstin, and observed that undoubtedly a large body of men did attack Mr. Garstin. But who were they? Regarding the treatment Mr. Fonseca had received at the hands of Mr. Norton, his Lordship said that, as far as he could see, Mr. Fonseca had done nothing to expose him to the severe observations which counsel had thought fit to make on him. Mr. Norton had cross-examined Mr. Garstin at some length as to the probable motives of the Zemindar in instigating the attack on Mr. Garstin. Nothing had come out of that, and the prosecution did not put forward any motive. Mr. Branson had been careful to limit his inquiry to the real facts of the case he could prove. Mr. Crole's name had been introduced before the Magistrate, but Mr. Branson said that he had nothing to do with that, as that had nothing to do with the case. Mr. Norton, on the other hand, said "at Madura the prosecution set up a motive. I am entitled to show you that that was an utterly wrong motive." In that view of the case his Lordship had allowed Mr. Norton to cross-examine Mr. Garstin. As far as his Lordship could see, Mr. Garstin appeared to be on friendly terms with the Zemindar. The bandyman and transit peon, on being recalled, had said that they also had been robbed of a few annas. Counsel for the defence had argued that that showed that in all probability it was a band of professional dacoits who had attacked Mr. Garstin, and not any of the Zemindar's servants or tenants. Of course that was a question of fact on which the jury was to decide. On reading through the evidence of Mr. Fonseca, who had been subpœnaed by Mr. Norton, his Lordship observed that there really was nothing in the circumstance of the Zemindar being up early to see Mr. Garstin as the latter rode past the palace wall. The three witnesses on whose evidence the case for the prosecution principally rested were Kuppumuthu, Periyanayagam Chetty and the 12th prisoner. His Lordship read very carefully all the evidence these witnesses had given here. Regarding the 12th prisoner, his Lordship explained to the jury that, though an accomplice was a legal witness, yet the jury should take very great care to see that this man's evidence was corroborated by other witnesses before they put any faith in him. This man was placed in a very peculiar position. He had pleaded guilty to all counts. His Lordship remarked that, as suggested by counsel for the defence, the accomplice might have thought that he would get off with a light punishment. The jury had seen the man, and they had seen the way in which he had given his evidence, and they were therefore well able to judge for themselves and to say whether they believed him or not. As far as his Lordship could judge the prisoner had given his evidence—false or true, he would not say—fairly enough in the witness-box. It might be, as Mr. Norton had said, that the whole case was concocted, and that the witness had learnt off by heart what he was to say in the box. The prosecution said that this man did commit the offence, and had thought it better to come forward and tell the whole truth in the box. It was for the jury to decide whether the man was deceiving them or whether he was telling the truth. His Lordship repeatedly warned the jury to put no faith in that man's evidence unless it was corroborated. The counsel for the defence argued—and very properly—that if the Zemindar, who was a person of some position and education, wanted to instigate a body of men to attack a person holding the position of Mr. Garstin—a member of the Board of Revenue—would he have so openly talked about it? He knew that an attack on a Member of the Board would create a sensation over a very considerable area, and he also knew that the police would do all they possibly could to find it out. He might have told his manager—13th prisoner—to settle it, without his presence, but that was another question for the jurors themselves to decide. The case for the prosecution was that the Zemindar, who was a powerful man in his own kingdom, and who had a large number of people under his thumb, could easily compel any of them to do his bidding. Regarding the discrepancies that had been pointed out between Mr. Garstin's account of the attack and Subban Nadan's account, his Lordship said that nobody could suppose that Mr. Garstin could be absolutely accurate as to what had taken place. Mr. Garstin was asleep when he was suddenly roused with the call of "robbers." It was impossible that a man under those circumstances could possibly give every particular correctly. There was a good deal of Subban Nadan's statement which was corroborated by Mr. Garstin himself. It was for the jury to say whether the 12th prisoner had been coached up in his story, or whether he was speaking the truth. The witness's statements, as recorded by Mr. Hartnett, were produced, but were not made use of. What it absured when this man said he went because he was afraid of the Zemindar? Would the man stand to make a bargain with the Zemindar, or would they go at once at his bidding? There could be no doubt that the 12th prisoner had thought it would be better for him to tell the truth—to get out of the scrape as easily as possible. Mr. Norton had argued that there was a dispute between the Catchist and the Zemindar; that these Christian witnesses were more or less under his control, and that being the enemy of the Zemindar these Christians gave evidence against the Zemindar, on account of the old grudge. His Lordship reminded the jury that according to the cross-examination by Mr. Norton, there were two factions in Bodinayakanur—the Zemindar being at the head of one party and Subban Naicken at the head of the other party. Mr. Norton had suggested that Subban Naicken's faction had got up this false case against the Zemindar. Regarding Christian's statement about the two men who had come to coach the 12th prisoner, his Lordship pointed out that the two statements of the 12th prisoner were made on the 14th and 16th of January, and those two men did not come till the 5th February. That circumstance had struck his Lordship as being curious at the time. After going through Kuppumuthu's evidence, his Lordship said that it had been remarked on behalf of the prisoners "why should all the men have been sent back from the foot of the ghat to the Zemindar to tell him that they had not fulfilled the mission he had sent them on?" If one of them alone had gone to Vellayya Rowthen, it would have answered every purpose. It had been so put by the counsel for the defence that the most unreliable people on earth were employed by the Christian mind in a transition state. The mere fact of people changing their religion did not make them worthless as witnesses. Mr. Grant had argued that it was very unlikely that the Zemindar would have employed Christians of the American Mission whom, he knew, would tell the Catechist that the Zemindar had employed them. His Lordship next read through the evidence of Periyanayagam Chetty, and said that if the jury believed these three witnesses the case for the prosecution was indeed a strong one, but it was for them to consider whether these men were speaking the truth, and if they could be believed. Reference was then made to the Rs. 275 which Sadyana Bayi said was brought to him by some Palace servants. There was no proof whatever that the Zemindar had sent that money. His Lordship did not approve of Mr. Norton's suggestion about Mr. Hartnett having advanced the Rs. 275. It would have been wiser if counsel had let the matter alone rather than throw an aspersion on Mr. Hartnett without a tittle of proof. The fact had been made by the counsel for the prosecution about the Zemindar absconding. There was not a tittle of evidence about it. The Zemindar had a perfect right to go where he pleased. As a matter of fact prisoners 13 and 14 had surrendered on hearing that warrants had been issued against them. The jury were told that there were no signs against the Zemindar about his absconding. Allusion was next made to Mr. Hartnett, whom Mr. Norton had very badly spoken of. There was no proof that Mr. Hartnett was a scoundrel, and his Lordship did not think he was a conspirator either. Counsel had great latitude given him, and he might sometimes go too far out of his way to attack a man, but if he had thought over what he had said, five minutes afterwards, he would perhaps regret having made use of such expressions as he did. If the jury did believe that Gopalasawmy did get a Rs. 500 note from the Zemindar, and give it to Mr. Hartnett, it was a very suspicious affair; but his Lordship would not lay too much stress on that circumstance. Mr. Norton had explained that business as merely showing that the Zemindar—if the fact was true—who was innocent, thought it a cheap and easy way to avoid the annoyance of a prosecution. That was certainly a very foolish thing to do. Anyhow, the translation was suspicious, but it was by no means a proof of his guilt. A great deal had been made out of the taking away of the note-books, but it all depended on why the note-books were taken away. If they were taken away and destroyed, then it would be a serious matter indeed, but if they were produced, there was nothing at all in the fact of their having been taken away. As a fact the two note-books were produced in Court. His Lordship thought it was clear that Christian was instructed by Mr. Hartnett to look after the Garstin dacoity case. That was evident from Mr. Hartnett's own letter. (Exhibit 3). Mr. Hartnett had said that Christian had proposed to him to let the Zemidar slip that they should be well paid. On that, Christian had not been sent about his business then as he ought to have been. Anyhow, that was the only question between Christian and Mr. Hartnett, and the settlement of the disputed statements between them could not affect the prisoners. It was not evidence against a single person in the dock. Referring to the evidence given by the Minor Zemindar of Guntamanaickanoor, his Lordship said that if the jury believed that evidence, it was certainly the strongest evidence against the 6th and the 11th prisoner, but against nobody else. His Lordship would have thought it better if Mr Garstin himself had not taken down this young man's statement. It was not wrong of Mr. Garstin in having done so, but it would have been better if he had not done it. Mr. Garstin should have said—"I am the complainant in the case. I am accusing the Zemindar of Bodinayakanoor of having got up this attack on me. Go to some person unconnected with the case, and then let me have your statement!" Mr. Garstin should have done that to escape the attack that had not unfairly been made on him by counsel for the defence. That statement also contained some bazaar rumours about Mr. J. Crole, but the jury had nothing to do with that. That completed the evidence for the prosecution, and the prosecution must either succeed or fail on the evidence of three witnesses. If the jury found that those witnesses were corroborated, the case was indeed a strong one. If, on the other hand, they had any doubt about it, they were bound to give the prisoners the benefit of such doubt. Christian, who had been called as a witness for the defence, had contradicted Mr. Hartnett. His Lordship remarked that it was a very foolish thing that Christian should have been suspended from office the very day he was bound over in the Session Court to give evidence for the defence. Christian said that, from his experience as a dacoity police officer, he had reason to believe that a different set of men and not the prisoners had committed the dacoity on Mr. Garstin. Though Christian's conduct in the box, when he was cross-examined about that blue slip of paper was very extraordinary, yet his Lordship thought it only fair to say in Christian's favor that he did not see what harm that paper had done him. He had, however, conducted himself in the box very strangely. Having finished reading all the evidence, his Lordship told the jury that it was their duty to say whether or not the prosecution had proved their case. The onus of proof was on the prosecution. The Zemindar was not charged with dacoity, but with abetment of dacoity, and before the jury could find him guilty of that they should be of opinion that it was a fact that he had ordered the other prisoners to beat Mr. Garstin, and as a necessary consequence the men, after beating Mr. Garstin, had robbed him. The Zemindar was also charged with abetment of voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Garstin. His Lordship asked the jury to remember the fact that the evidence was tainted, and he warned and entreated the jury about placing faith in the accomplice's statement. The jury should not convict the prisoners unless they were satisfied that the accomplice's evidence was corroborated.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after a consultation of 35 minutes they returned and found all the prisoners not guilty upon all counts.

All the prisoners were thereupon discharged, except the 12th prisoner, who had been convicted on his own confession, and who was now sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before closing the Court, the Chief Justice thanked the jury for the attention with which they had listened to the case, and said that, as the case had taken so many days, the gentlemen who sat on the jury for the case would not be called to sit on the jury again for another three years.

## THE TREATY WITH DHULEEP SINGH.

REPRINTED below is the text of the treaty concluded between the Government of India and the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh at Lahore in 1849, to which the recent action of the Maharaja has again drawn attention:—

TERMS GRANTED TO, AND ACCEPTED BY, MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

Terms granted to the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh Bahadur, on the part of the Honorable East India Company, by Henry Meiris Elliot, Esq., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., Resident, in virtue of full powers vested in them by the Right Honorable James, Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General appointed by the Honorable East India Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and accepted on the part of His Highness the Maharaja, by Raja Tej Singh, Raja Deena Nath, Bhaee Nidhan Singh, Fakeer Noorooddeen, Gundur Singh, Agent of Sirdar Shere Singh Sindhanwalla, and Sirdar Lall Singh, Agent and son of Sirdar Utter Singh Kaleanwalla, Members of the Council of Regency, invested with full power and authority on the part of His Highness.

1st.—His Highness the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh shall resign for himself, his heirs, and his successors, all right, title, and claim to the sovereignty of the Punjab, or to any sovereign power whatever.

2nd.—All the property of the State, of whatever description and wheresoever found, shall be confiscated to the Honorable East India Company in part payment of the debt due by the State of Lahore to the British Government, and of the expenses of the war.

3rd.—The gem called the Koh-i-noor, which was taken from Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk by Maharaja Runjeet Singh shall be surrendered by the Maharaja of Lahore to the Queen of England.

4th.—His Highness Dhuleep Singh shall receive from the Honorable East India Company, for the support of himself, his relatives, and the servants of the State, a pension not less than four and not exceeding five lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum.

5th.—His Highness shall be treated with respect and honor. He shall continue to retain the title of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh Bahadur, and he shall continue to receive, during his life, such portion of

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ¼ higher at 101¼, the Indian 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling loan was ¼ better, and French Rentes in Paris advanced from 109 to 109¼, all doubtless indications of a better feeling regarding the Greek question. Rupee Paper was ⅛ lower in Fours and ⅜ in Fours-and-a-half, showing that in London as here little confidence is felt in the exchangeable value of the rupee.

Respecting Produce, Reuter reports Linseed firm with a partial advance of 3d. in Calcutta and 1s. per quarter in Bombay quality. Rapeseed also comes firm and 6d. higher. Coffee, although said to be unchanged, is quoted 1s. per cwt. lower. Wheat Reuter gives as quieter, No. 2 Club to arrive in London showing a decline of 3d. per quarter.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady at unchanged prices on the spot, but an advance of 1-64d. in Americans to arrive. The sales however were only 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. From New York no change is advised either in ready Cotton or Futures. The receipts at the ports continue free, the following being the comparison to date with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1886. | 1885. | 1884 | 1883 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | 7,000 | 1 100 | 1,700 | 8,000 |
| Four days' do. | 20,000 | 5,000 | 5,700 | 20,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 5,946,000 | 4,659,800 | 4,730,300 | 5,713,000 |

Business in the staple here continues absolutely stagnant. With no pressure to complete shipments at present, and sales at home quite impracticable at anything like a parity with our values, exporters have no cause to operate, while sellers on the other hand do not find supplies to warrant them in making forward contracts. Prices remain unchanged on the level of Rs. 179 per candy for Good Bhownugger, but they are in a great measure nominal.

WHEAT occupies a very peculiar position at home. Prices in the European markets are no dearer, nor is there any disposition shown to buy for new business, still rates here for ready stuff are slightly dearer again owing to purchases on dealers' accounts. Very few of them are carrying out their contracts satisfactorily, the state of things in reality being that more stuff has been sold than the railways can bring forward. For future delivery it is impossible to give a quotation, as sellers have had enough of forward contracts for the time being, but ready rates are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Pessy | Rs. 4-3-6 | per cwt |
| No. 1 do. | „ 4-2-0 | „ |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | „ 4-1-0 | „ |
| Red Ahmedabad | „ 4-0-0 | „ |
| Hard Red | „ 3-10-0 | „ |

LINSEED is even in worse case than Wheat at the moment. Of the latter article the crop has been produced, and it is more a matter of transport than anything else, but Linseed, it is now evident, is a small yield, and dealers are unable to obtain the stuff up-country to cover their contracts. Shippers to meet their freight and other engagements are buying in freely against first sellers, with the result that the price to-day has been run up to Rs. 6-14 per cwt., so that the prophesy current a short time ago of Rs. 7 per cwt. being touched by 15th May seems to have every probability of being fulfilled. Of course this will lead to large cancelments being affected on the home side, but all engagements cannot be met in that way.

FREIGHTS have not changed in position, the tone being very quiet at the following rates :—

| | Cotton. | Wheat. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool ..... Ready | 21s. 3d. | 18s. 9d. |
| London ..... „ | 20s. 3d. | 17s. 6d. |
| Open Charter ..... „ | 20s. to 21s. 3d. | |
| Steam ..... „ | 20s. | |
| Dunkirk ..... „ | 20s. | |
| Antwerp ..... „ | 20s. | |
| Genoa ..... „ | 28s. 9d. at 3s. | |
| Trieste-Venice ..... „ | 31s. 3d. at 2s. | |

EXCHANGE.—In the morning the market opened with a decidedly weak appearance, and rates for a time were 1-32d. lower, 3 months' Credits having been done, it is said, at 1s. 5 21-32d. Later in the day a steadier tone set in, under the influence of which the previous decline was fully recovered ; in fact, at the close the Banks seem rather willing drawers rea ly at 1-32d. over yesterday's rates. We do not however look upon the recovery as being much more than the usual Wednesday's firmness pending the biddings for Council drafts. A refusal again on the part of Government to allot at current rates might give a slight upward impetus for a times but it could not be more than temporary, in the existing position of our export trade in produce. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5 17-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5¼ | „ |
| Do. Three months' sight | 1s. 5 19-32d. | „ |
| Credits „ „ | 1s. 5 11-16d. | „ |
| Francs „ „ | 186½ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has met a better demand to-day, and a fair business has been done in Fours at Rs. 97 11-16. Fours-and-a-half we still quote at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—Mill shares continue very steady, and where any changes are noted they are still upward, an improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 having taken place in the leading companies. Bombay-Burmah Trading shares have recovered to Rs. 3,000. Port Cannings are steadier at Rs. 315. Press Companies keep steady, and Bombay Press have recovered to Rs. 195.

## COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following letter to the *Manchester Guardian* on the Silver question may prove of interest as expressing very decidedly the views of the bi-metallists :—

BI-METALLISM.

Sir,—I have read a letter signed "Argosy" in to-day's *Guardian* with much interest, but I question Mr. Barbour's deductions, which your correspondent is inclined to approve. Both facts and theories support the statement that the depreciation of silver stimulates the exports from silver-using to gold-using countries, and *per contra* contracts imports. Of course this would not necessarily be the case if while silver in India and China depreciated in terms of gold it fell also in terms of native commodities. But this it has not done. From a merely national standpoint Mr Barbour's statement would seem to hold water. India, on a silver basis, "swaps" wheat for cottons with England ; the balance of trade, which is always in favour of India, India draws in silver, and alas ! (for this is a reason of the present appreciation of gold), in gold bullion. But what is the whole machinery of sale and purchase between two countries using two different standards ? A, an Indian ryot, sells 13 bushels of wheat to B, a Calcutta wheat merchant, for 13 rupees ; B lends C these rupees, who takes them to Manchester (in the form of a bill) and buys with them a sovereign, and with this sovereign C purchases cotton goods from D. These are the separate transactions which enable A, the ryot, to buy from D. the spinner. But before silver depreciated in its power to buy gold still the hypothetical 13 bushels of wheat bought 13 rupees and ten rupees exchanged for a pound. Therefore the fall of silver has increased the volume of the export wheat trade by the difference between 130 and 180 bushels. The mere figures of the Indian wheat trade are extraordinary. Since silver began to fall, in 1874, the wheat export of India has increased from 100,000 bushels to nearly 50,000,000 last year. The Bimetallic Association at Washington have recently obtained permission to publish on the record of Congress their belief that with silver at 60d. again the export of wheat from India would be absolutely stopped, and the United States exports, which have fallen from 122,000,000 bushels in 1879 to 75,000,000 bushels in 1884, may be restored again, both in price and volume. As to raw cotton also the Indian export, stimulated by the condition of the exchanges has increased from £330,000,000 in 1879 to £700,000,000 in 1883, while on the other hand the consumption of raw cotton in India for home manufactures has increased from £107,000,000 in 1879 to £240,000,000 in 18·5 !

Senator Jones also states to Congress, "Unfavourably as the afore-mentioned statistics represent our export trade in cotton, the following is worse. Since the new cotton year, September 1, 1885, all who raise or deal in cotton have suffered even greater losses. The price for silver bullion in London declined in eight days from 49d. to 48 3 16d., and the price of cotton fell in New Orleans for middling to 9½c. and in New York to 10¾c. per lb. Five days later the price of silver bullion was lowered to 48d., and cotton in New Orleans to 9¼c. and in New York to 10 3 16c. per lb. A week later still the price of silver in London to 47½d., and New Orleans immediately fell responded with 9¼c. and New York with 10¼c. for cotton ; in October, then in November, and then in December silver fell further, and cotton was on each occasion responsive, falling exactly as silver fell." It is not open to doubt that the export trades of the United States in wheat and in cotton are largely dependent on the exports from India, which again are controlled by the exchange value of silver. In short, if once we agree that the value (that is the purchase power) of silver in Manchester is at the rate of 47 pence, whereas its value in India is at the rate of 60 pence, we are coming to close quarters as to the cause of our present depression both in trade and agriculture.

I wonder what was the exact nature of the difficulties of those who tried to build the tower of Babel. Was it allegorical of currency involvements to come ? But if instead of two there were ten precious metals, and if each country was endeavouring to arrange a par of exchange between each and every other standard without fixing a ratio, I think traders would regard Babel with the same feeling of comparative relief which General Phil Sheridan expressed to a Texas "interviewer" who bowed himself into the General's tent after a furious raid by Comanches on the Red River. "Well, General," said the inevitable, "What do you think of Texas ?" "Sir, I can tell you right here," and the General mentioned the one region supposed by some to be hotter than Fort Yuma. "If I had a farm there and a farm in Texas, I should leave Texas settle in ——."—Yours, &c.,

April 15, 1886. MORETON FREWEN.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 2½ p.ct. | 715 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 840 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 580 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | 1 | 6 do. | 130 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 466 |
| National Bank of India | 37,32 | 250 | | 5 pct. | 120 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 300 | 1,250 | 1,250 | .. | 1025 |
| Akola Press Co. | 85 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 200 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 420 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 175 | 1,070 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 245 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 10 | 490xd |
| Bre-la's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 20 | Rs. 16 | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | .. | 195 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 50 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 650 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 5 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 150 |
| East India Press Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 10 | 1 320 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8 500 | Rs. 150 | 2,125 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 40 | 610 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 40 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 500 | 4 0 | Rs 40 | 39 |
| Mammar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 25 | Rs. 10 | 220 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 25 | .. | 10 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | ... | 422½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | .. | 55 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | .. | 12½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 485 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 490 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 75 | Rs 70 | 625 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 10 | 200 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 51 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 700 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £144 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | – | £100 | – | – | £154 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 1,303 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 435 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 9 345 | 100 | 100 | .. | 109 |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 325 |
| AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,0 | .. | 750 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 22½ | 490xd |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 9,0 0 | 100 | 10 | ... | 2 |
| Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld. | 60 | 500 | 500 | .. | 485 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 40 | 985 |
| Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 20 | .. | 175 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 3,000 | 500 | 5 | Rs. 25 | 820 |
| Chinna Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 12½ | 695xd |
| Connaught Mills | 840 | 500 | 500 | .. | 6 0 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,0 | .. | 695 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 593 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 25 | 960 |
| Dhurumsey S. & W. Co | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,0 | .. | 40 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1, | .. | 1,075 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 50 | 5 | Rs. 25 | 685 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,25 | 1,0 | 1,0 | .. | 670 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 5 | 5 | .. | 70 |
| Hindustan Mills | 1,0 | 1,00 | 1,0 | .. | 915 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co. | 1,20 | 1,0 | 1,0 | .. | 700 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Co | 700 | 1, | 50 | Rs. 2 | 940 |
| Impl. Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 50 | 1,0 | R 46 | 450 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 0 8 | 1,00 | 5 | Rs. 4 | 1,0 0 |
| James Greaves Mills | 10 | 50 | 1, | Rs. 30 | 980 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 1,34 | 5 | 5 | 14-5-7 | 40 |
| Jowraz Bhalloo | 1,30 | 1,0 | 5 | Rs. 25 | 1,13½ |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1 | 1,0 | .. | 1,0 0 |
| Kustoo Mackunjee | 1,0 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 30 | 947 |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. | 3,500 | 1,0 | 1, | Rs. 5 | 154 |
| Madras United | 500 | 0 0 | 1, | Rs. 125 | 2,500xd |
| Manikchand | 800 | 1,0 | 1,0 | .. | 700 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 4,000 | 1, | 1,0 | .. | 1,23 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 250 | 25 | .. | 175 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 50 | 1,505 |
| National Spinning | 600 | 1, | 1,0 | .. | 675 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. | 1,0 | 1, | 100 | ... | 90 |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 6 | 1,000 | 1,0 | .. | 7 0 |
| New Great Eastern Oriental | 1 500 | 1,0 | 1, | .. | 910 |
| Peppie of India S. & W. Company | 5,725 | 62 | 62 | .. | 585 |
| Princess of Wales Spinning | .. | 25 | 250 | .. | 195 |
| Queen Spinning | 800 | 1,0 | 1, | Rs. 20 | 960 |
| Ripon | 641 | 1,0 | 1,0 | Rs. 20 | 92 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,50 | 1, | 1,0 | .. | 1,500 |
| Shoolapore Mills | 675 | 1,0 | 1,0 | Rs. 35 | 1390 |
| Soonderdas | 650 | 1,0 | 1,0 | .. | 770 |
| Southern India Spinning & Manufg. Co. Ld. | 1,000 | 50 | 5 | Rs. 12½ | 415 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,212 | 25 | 25 | ... | 280 |
| Victoria Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 575 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,0 | ... | 805 |
| Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co. | 770 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 815 |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. | 1,000 / 750 | 200 | 200 / 150 | 10 p.c. | 190 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 18 | 155 |
| Burjy Co., Ld. | 2,62 | 200 | 165 | Rs. 2 | 167 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | 1,00 | 0 | 1,0 | 10 2-3p.c | 37 |
| Do. New issue | 500 | | 37½ | 10 2-3p.c | 55 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 110 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 50 | 50 | 500 | 15 p. ct. | 685xd |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 50 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 200 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | 1,25 | 10 | 100 | 7 p.c. | 119 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,00 | 2,50 | 1,500 | 225 | 3,000 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | 45 | 737½ |
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co. | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. 2 | 950 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | .. | .. | .. | 6 p.c. | 102 |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,5 | 10 | 100 | .. | 22 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | 3,00 | 100 | 100 | .. | 115 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,00 | 100 | 10 | Re. 11 | 15 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,00 | 25 | 2 | .. | 12 |
| Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld. | 50 | 500 | 300 | .. | .. |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. | 500 | 500 | 200 | Rs. 32 | 270xd |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,00 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26½ | 328 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,00 | 10 | 80 | .. | 85 |
| Mechanics Building Co | 4,00 | 50 | 22 | 3½ | 40 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.c. | 100 |
| Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 98 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,00 | 200 | 50 | 5 & 7½ | 93 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | ... | 2 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,00 | 100 | 100 | 8 p. a. | 88 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,00 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 16 | 315 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 25 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 10 | 1700 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 60 | Rs. 18 | 78 |
| Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld. | 2,500 | 100 | 50 | .. | 50 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,00 | 10 | 10 | .. | 70 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 20 | Re. 1 | 11½ |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 110 | 1,165 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,60 | 100 | 100 | Re. 1 | 120 |
| Western India Flour Mills | 00 | 125 | 100 | 12 p.c | 125 |
| M. M. Mody & Co | 2,000 | 200 | 200 | ... | 212½ |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th May, 1886.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·783 |
| Temperature of the Air | 84·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78·3 |
| Dew Point | 76·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 759 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10). | 2 0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 89·6 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 0 0 |
| General Directions of Wind | W, WSW, W, WNW, NW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 135 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Stobadie, Major, Mad R A, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Newnham, Lt, Bo S C, on privilege leave, from Cutch Bhooj.

Milne, Surgn, Bo I M S, on duty, from Jacobabad.

MAY 12.

Parr, Lt, Bo, 1st Oxf Lt Infy, on privilege leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Rumley, Lt, Bo R E, on station leave, to Matheran.

Paget, Lt, Bl R H A, on duty, to Meerut.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 13th May 1886

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Friday, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

There will be Riding School for the Mounted Rifles at the Sea-face at 6-30 on the morning of Saturday next, the 15th instant.

The following 33 members are eligible to fire for the Bombay Presidency Medal, *viz* :—

| | Points. |
|---|---|
| Vol. Critchall, E. R., A Co. | 216 |
| Sergt. Warne, N., B Co. | 224 |
| Vol. Hall, C. J., B Co. | 223 |
| Capt. Brown, R. S., B Co. | 202 |
| Corpl. Thomas, E., C Co. | 231 |
| Vol. Walton J. A., D Co. | 222 |
| Vol. Stephens, W., D Co. | 222 |
| Vol. Watkins, W., D Co. | 232 |
| Sergt. Black, H., D Co. | 236 |
| Vol. Major, C., D Co. | 202 |
| Corpl. Myer, A., D Co. | 203 |
| Colr. Sergt. Melvin, W. F., E Co. | 227 |
| Sergt. Sharpe, D. J., E Co. | 247 |
| Lieut. Lund, G., E Co. | 211 |
| Sergt. McDonnell, F., G Co. | 213 |
| Vol. Middlecoat, C., G Co. | 210 |
| Lce.-Corpl. Brown, J. B., G Co. | 214 |
| Lce.-Corpl. Clubby, W., G Co. | 215 |
| Vol. Espley, H Co. | 215 |
| Vol. Hughes, A. E., H Co. | 207 |
| Sergt. Cahill, W., H Co. | 215 |
| Sergt. Mawhood, J., H Co. | 243 |
| Vol. Wickie, R., H Co. | 239 |
| Colr. Sergt. Hepburn, T., H. Co. | 205 |
| Sergt. Murray, A. J., H Co. | 240 |
| Corpl. Maidment, C., H Co. | 205 |
| Lce.-Corpl. Smith, H., H Co. | 214 |
| Lieut. Morgan, R. J., H Co. | 210 |
| Lce.-Corpl. Fletcher, F. W., H Co. | 204 |
| Vol. Barwick, B., H Co. | 210 |
| Vol. Carvalho, J., H Co. | 233 |
| Vol. Turner, J. A. A., H Co. | 202 |
| Lieut. Brebner, A. G., H Co. | 249 |

Vol. A. H. Barrett is granted one year's leave of absence from this date.

As the rifles and carbines have to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer annually, all members of the Corps and Mounted troop are requested to return those in their possession to Head-quarters immediately after the Queen's Birthday Parade.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.


DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 1, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.

No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SURGEON-BONE-SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the native system.

No. 74, Abdool Ra man Street.

REMENYI CONCERTS.

To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.

For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.

I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.

Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.

Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART,

(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *VERSUS* GLASS

DR. JULER, in his "OPHTHALMIC SCIENCE and PRACTICE," page 317, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is no much practical advantage in the former, and they are much more expensive; they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass." By such lenses Dr. Juler plainly means pebbles "cut in the wrong direction." Of well-cut pebbles he says "THEY ARE LIGHTER AND COOLER" than glass; he might have added, AND LESS LIABLE TO SCRATCHES. If there is not much "practical advantage" in having spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches, it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For Perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.

Old Bond Street, London, Calcutta, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., In re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.

Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.

Opposite University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 15, Marine-street.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MAHON—April 21, at "The Rook," South Brent, Devonshire, Capt. C. E. Mahon, 12th Bo. I., eldest son of the late Lt.-Col. Mahon, R. A., aged 29. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS—May 6, at Allahabad, the wife of S Chambers, Supervisor, P W D, of a daughter.

YOUNG—May 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of W E Young, Esq, Opium Department, of a son.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.


THE Countess of Dufferin's recent paper in the *Asiatic Quarterly* give a highly satisfactory account of the operations of the National Medical Female Aid Association. But the movement is making such perceptible progress that every month brings additions to the record, and a history of the work that was complete when Lady Dufferin wrote early in February is necessarily incomplete in the middle of May. The progress made by the Central Fund may now be indicated as follows :—In Calcutta a dispensary is being started, with a lady doctor in charge, and arrangements have been made for establishing in that city a training school for nurses and midwives under the name of the Victoria Institute. Sir Walter de Souza's scholarships, value Rs. 200 a month, for four years, are also noteworthy features in the work in Calcutta, as also are the recent modifications of the rules of the University with the object of giving increased facilities to female students. It is, indeed, mainly in consequence of these that the Maharaja of Durbungah has been moved to undertake the erection of a dispensary and hospital, with a doctor's residence, the whole of which he intends to maintain at his own expense. In Assam the work of the Association has taken the form of scholarships for two girls who will be sent from the province to the Calcutta University. The Begum of Bhopal has warmly taken up the cause. Her Highness will at once establish a hospital and dispensary in Bhopal, and a lady doctor for the institution is already being sought for. At Delhi a local committee is arranging for a female ward in the existing hospital, to be placed in charge of a qualified lady. At Rewah and Sutna classes for training midwives are being started ; at Aligurh a branch of the Association has been formed and another in the Punjab. Lastly, a very interesting undertaking has been set on foot in connection with the Branch at Rangoon, where a Maternity Charity is being established, and some Burmese girls are being prepared for medical education. We are glad to hear too that the Central Fund has recently received some substantial contributions from the local branches. Lady Reay's branch of the Association has within the past few days sent Rs. 1,000 to Simla, and from the North-West Provinces Rs. 1,010, from the Punjab s. 1,011, and from Bengal Rs. 890 have been received. The assistance which the Central Association is deriving from the branches will be most acceptable, not only as enabling it adequately to perform the work of a central organization, but as maintaining that adminstrative relationship between the centre and the branches without which the efficiency of the Association's work might have been impaired.

THE efforts of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to establish agricultural colonies in Southern India constitute an experiment which is more than ever deserving of notice in these days, when the question whether India can after all be made a permanent home for Anglo-Indians is being discussed with some eagerness. The project, so far as English residents in India is concerned, is confronted at the outset with certain social and physical objections too well-known to need dilating upon here. The physical objection that as a rule the domiciled European dies out in the third generation is the most serious of all. It would be conclusive if it were absolute and incontestable, and not even the disadvantages of the rupee at one and five pence halfpenny or less would in that case urge any Englishman to make India his home who was able to retire to the land of his fathers. But it would be unwise to be dogmatic upon the point. India is a country with two hundred languages, and possibly with half as many climates, and we should hesitate to say that there is no favoured spot in which the English children of English fathers and mothers cannot live in health and strength far beyond the third and fourth generations. In one of these Mysore settlements, an official of the Madras Government deputed to report upon the experiment, found the climate upon what he calls "those splendid downs" cool and bracing enough to allow a European to work in the open air, except perhaps for a few hours in the middle of an April or May day. The fresh crisp air, he says elsewhere, has had a most marked effect upon the *physique* of the children. But we are reminded that the experiment is of but three years' standing, and it would be too hopeful a philosophy which would draw from so narrow an experience broad conclusions as to the possibility of English colonies of an enduring nature being established in India. We only cite it as a caution against too absolute an assertion of the impossibility of the enterprise. Meantime perhaps it will be better to look upon the settlements at Whitefield and Sausmond, of which Mr. D. S. White, the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, has published an account, as an illustration of the energy with which the Eurasian community are endeavouring, by themselves, to render to themselves the help for which, not long since, they looked as much to Government and private benevolence as to their own exertions.

The enterprise, being one of recent origin, is on a small scale—too small a scale, in fact, to solve conclusively the problems which the leaders of the Association have set before themselves. At present there are three settlements, Whitefield, Duckworth, and Sausmond, all in the neighbourhood of Bangalore. They are all tiny communities, Whitefield, which is the larger of the three, having only thirteen families. But it is large enough to maintain a school, and it is anxious to supply itself with other resources of civilization in the persons of butchers and bakers and tradesmen of various degrees, and even with a clergyman. To induce people of this class to take their chance in the venture, the Association offers a small plot of land and a cottage—the land something less than the famous three acres, and the cottage unaccompanied by the equally famous cow. We have not heard how far this offer has tempted an artificer class to the little settlement, but there are doubtless many good workmen, hopeful of their own capacity for agricultural operations, who may be glad to throw in their lot with the Whitefield colony. Those who are there are at all events doing well enough to make others envious of their prosperity. We hear even of pork, hams and bacon, "cured in the English way" by an honest Devonshire couple, and sent as far afield as to Bombay and Kurrachee ; of a settler who has a substantial system of irrigation at work ; of another who is not only doing well himself but whose wife is most successful in dairy management. The general impression which the agent of the Madras Government derived from the settlement was that it consisted of a class of people provided with healthy homes and pleasant and remunerative occupation, and with all the chances in their favour. This, we doubt not, is an accurate estimate of the position and prospects of Whitefield. The place has nothing against it save that its families are told in the unlucky number of thirteen, and that some of its inhabitants suffer from a want of practical acquaintance with agriculture in this country. The circumstances in their favour are on the other hand substantial enough to account for their well being. The colonists are for the most part men with means of their own—pensioners, retired railway servants and people of that class The conditions on which the settlement is worked ensure it against the burdensome presence of a proletariat. If people without means find their way there it will be as labourers in the service of the settlers. The absurdity of putting penniless men upon the land, as though never so many acres of land alone would bring sustenance to a man who had only his hands to work it with, has been avoided. Land, in fact, is given only to persons possessing means "moderate yet sufficient to enable them to supply their own cattle and implements and to carry on cultivation with their own labourer and that of their children." Herein, no doubt, the Association have narrowly limited the social stratum from which the settlers are to be drawn. But they are at the beginning of their venture ; they are moving forward cautiously, and it is better that Whitefield should be a small colony than that it should grow apace in nothing but in numbers. A more adventurous set of men would doubtless have aimed, as adventurous men at home have aimed, at a sudden and happy conversion of a penniless class into cultivating owners of the soil. We give the Association credit for avoiding the risks of attempting to

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GREEK CRISIS.

ATHENS, MAY 11.

M. Papamichalopoulos, Minister of the Interior in the Delyannis Cabinet, is forming a new Ministry. M. Papamichalopoulos is anxious for peace, and also that the disarmament desired by the Powers should commence immediately.

## MOVEMENTS OF IRONCLADS.

Six British Ironclads have arrived at Zea.

## NEW FRENCH LOAN.

PARIS, MAY 11.

The new French loan of one milliard, which was issued partially with a view to the conversion of the floating debt, has been several times covered.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Company's Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 12.

French mail-steamer Irrawaddy, from China, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | | 3 15-16 |
| The Manchester market has been firm. | | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | | 71 |
| 4½ " " | | 73½ |
| 3 " | Consols for account | 101½ |
| 3½ " | Sterling loan | 101¼ |
| 4½ " | French Rentes | 109¼ |
| Bar Silver | | 45 13-16 |

Arrivals—Knight of St. Patrick, Bosphorus, and Golert.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Mail leaves Bushire for Fao on the afternoon, 14th instant.

Cable Chio Tenedos interrupted.

Messages for next Mauritius mail should reach Aden before 6 a.m., Sunday, 16th inst.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, May 11.

10 p.m. .. 82·3

WEDNESDAY, May 12.

6 a.m. .. 81·2
10 a.m. .. 86·4
2 p.m. .. 88·9
4 p.m. .. 87·6

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY REAY have each been pleased to contribute Rs. 100 to the funds of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

A SALUTE of nine guns will be fired from the saluting battery, at sunrise this morning, to announce the arrival from Deolali of the General Officer Commanding the Bombay District.

THERE was no business of public interest transacted at the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday.

COLONEL ROSS is expected to return from Hyderabad, whither he is shortly going, about the 10th proximo. The First Assistant, Mr. Fitzgerald, will officiate at the Residency during his absence.

COLONEL LOW, C. B., Commissary-General for Transport, has been appointed to command a brigade in Upper Burma.

THE last news regarding the Tibet Mission is favourable to the prospect of its admission to the [illegible]

[illegible]NG the official year ending the 31st of [illegible] last, the net imports of gold into India [illegible]ted to Rs. 2,70,32,213, and the net imports [illegible] Rs. 11,60,56,285. The total imports of [illegible] to Rs. 3,08,18,209 and of silver to [illegible]0,808. The amount of silver coined and [illegible] was Rs. 10,27,06,168.

[illegible] THOUSAND of the new police and six hundred of the Frontier Military Police have reached Burma from Calcutta.

THE *Deccan Times* hears that the appointment of English tutor to His Highness, which has been held for the past two years by Mr. H. P. Hodson, on a salary of H. S. Rs. 600 a month, has been abolished, "as His Highness has no longer sufficient leisure at his disposal to continue his English studies."

IT is reported that the Minister has completed a scheme for the reduction of the Nizam's Irregular Troops, which will shortly be submitted to His Highness. It is said to be not unlikely, if the Minister's proposals are accepted, that reductions to the extent of seven or eight thousand men will be effected, involving a saving of some three or four lakhs in the military expenditure of the State.

EARLY on Sunday morning, 9th May, Mrs. Grant Duff, accompanied by Captain Bagot, A.D.C. drove out to Dairy Sholah, Mr. Money's estate, to take part in a tiger *shikar*. A number of sportsmen, including Mr. Marsh of Craigmore, Mr. Sutherland Orr, Mr. Mackenzie, Capt Wilkinson and others were invited to take part in the slaughter of "Master Stripes," but with what results we have not yet heard.

A PRIVATE telegram from Rangoon says that the losses occasioned by the late terrible fire at Mandalay are estimated at 16 lakhs of rupees. The Post-Master has intimated that all articles that were deposited at the Mandalay Post Office for delivery, or that were posted for despatch, on the 30th April, have been destroyed. Seventy men, who are suspected to have been the incendiaries, have been arrested, and the charge against them is under investigation.

THE Government of the Punjab has contributed Rs. 2,500, in behalf of the English translation of the Mahabharat, which is being published under the auspices of Datavya Barat Karyalaya, of Calcutta. The project has now secured the aid of all the local Governments, with the single exception of that of Central India. We hope that Government will also come forward to help the cause of literature.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta having proposed the abolition of all tolls on local traffic over the Hooghly Floating Bridge, and the East Indian Railway Company having approved, provided the toll levied on wheat be abolished, a stipulation which has been accepted, the Government of India have sanctioned the measure. But before it can be carried into effect a short empowering Act must be passed by the Bengal Legislative Council.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL has appointed Colonel H. C. E. Ward, of the Central Provinces Commission, her Chief Minister, on the recommendation of the Governor-General's Agent in Central India and with the approval of the Viceroy. "Colonel Ward," says an up-country paper, "is favourably known to his Government as having been frequently engaged in special duties, some of them of a very onerous nature; and it is the credit he gained in these which suggested his selection for this post. A man of quiet, courteous manners, withal a courageous man, with his wits about him, he is unlikely either to make enemies needlessly, or to shrink from encountering them resolutely."

THE total value of the trade of British India by land with foreign countries for the ten months ending the 31st of January 1886, was Rs. 9,92,37,633, as compared with Rs. 9,34,81,210 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of imports was Rs. 4,12,38,073, as compared with Rs. 4,37,71,750. The countries with which the principal increase took place in the import trade were Lus Bela, Southern Afghanstan, Seestan, Kashmir, Ladak, Nepal, Sikkim, and Zimme. There was a decrease in the trade with Kandahar, Kabul, Tibet, Upper Burma, Karennee, the Northern Shan States, and Siam. The total value of the export trade was Rs. 5,79,99,560, as against Rs. 49,709,460. The Sind-Peshin State Railway has had a considerable influence in the development of the frontier trade, and railways are yet destined to exercise a vastly more important influence in the future.

THE increase of wild elephants in the sub-Himalayan districts of the North-West Provinces is attested by an order which appears in the current number of the local *Government Gazette*. By this the District Officers of Saharanpur, the Dun, Garhwal and Kumaon are permitted to grant licenses to sportsmen for shooting rogue elephants in the country between the Jumna and the Sardah. The licenses do not hold good for herd elephants, but only for any particular animals that may have gained a notoriety for doing mischief.

MR. W. C. FURNIVALL, C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer of the Nizam's State Railway, and also 2nd Grade Chief Engineer under the Government of India, is about retiring from the service, on the pension of his rank, in order, it is stated, to cement a closer alliance with the Company.

RUBINSTEIN gave his fifth concert at the Salle Erard on April 19, in presence of an immensely crowded house, amid outbursts of the greatest enthusiasm, excited by the unparalleled interpretation of Schubert and Chopin. The illustrious artist suddenly fainted in the middle of the entertainment. A great uproar arose, every one hurrying through the house to get information. After an interval of ten minutes the public was informed that Rubinstein was ready to recommence, but the whole audience protested against the proposal. The fainting was a natural consequence of the superhuman efforts of the great artist.

THE Municipal Council of Vienna has drawn up a list of 116 departed celebrities whose remains are to be removed from disused suburban burying grounds to be placed in the Walhalla of the new central cemetery. Among them are Beethoven, Gluck, Schubert, and Joseph Strauss. The resting-place of Mozart in the St. Marxer churchyard cannot be discovered, but a tablet to his memory will be erected in the new cemetery.

PROFESSOR ARZRUNI, of the Polytechnic School of Aix-la-Chapelle, has accepted the invitation from the Russian Government to carry out a systematic geological investigation of the Ural Mountains, with a view to discover the sources and particular strata from which the river sand containing gold and diamonds is derived. Alexander von Humboldt made a similar search some fifty years ago, but neither he nor any one else since his time has been able to trace these valuable sands to their real source.

WRITING in regard to the prospects of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, a London correspondent says that the general expectation seems to be that it may possibly pass the second reading; but, if it does, it will be so terribly mauled in committee that it is hardly likely to survive that process. Should the contrary prove the case, the atmosphere of the House of Lords will be fatal to it. The Conservatives have hitherto wisely refrained from making themselves too prominent in their opposition to the measure less they should give the conflict too much of a party aspect, and so throw the wavering Liberals back into Mr. Gladstone's arms. The opposition to the measure has hitherto been led entirely by Mr. Gladstone's ex-Cabinet colleagues and Parliamentary followers.

THE *motif* of the extravaganza in preparation for the autumn season at the Savoy, states an American contemporary, will purl around the question of annexation, dealing with Egyptian matters in the way of dismembering the Great Pyramid; making the Nile the roadway to a new Ethiopia, where the arts of Æsculapius will be set in motion to discover the seventh wonder of the world, and to prove that there is something new under the sun. To secure the copyright in the United States, an American citizen, it is stated, has been deputed to contribute a portion of the dialogue. Meantime the American "Mikado" company are about to make an interesting experiment. They will render "The Mikado" in English at the Wallner Theatre, Berlin. The performances are to take place early in June.

ACCORDING to intelligence from St. Petersburg, Russian influence has succeeded in completely supplanting that of every other European Power in Persia. The military instructors sent out from Austria a year or two ago, to drill and reform the entire Persian Army, have now had to give way to Russians, or to support a Russianising policy. Every branch of the Persian service is presided over by a special Russian Inspector. The Inspector of Cavalry is at the same time the Chief of all the Russian officers in Persia. He is a very clever man, a Colonel belonging to the Russian General Staff, who by birth and faith is a Mahometan, with a fluent mastery of the Persian tongue. His first assistant is Herr von Blumer, an ex-Saxon officer who distinguished himself in the last war under the late General Skobeleff. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says:—"Persia has recently repeatedly taken the opportunity to conciliate the favour of Russia. She has more than once permitted Russian troops to pass though Persian territory; and she has now entered into negotiations with the Russian Government for the construction of railways in the dominions of the Shah. The great purpose for which Persian friendship would be of inestimable value to Russia is to assist the latter in case of an Anglo-Russian struggle on the Afghan frontiers. It appears that among the Persians are those who believe that the future destiny both of Christian Europe and of Mahometan Asia will be in the hands of Russia."

## MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN GRAVES, Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, has passed the higher standard examination in Pushtu at Calcutta.

MAJOR R. J. MCGHEE, Wing Commander, 27th Madras Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Swiffe, appointed officiating Commandant.

LIEUTENANT P. J. DUDGEON, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted 12 months' leave to Europe.

THE revised edition of the Indian Volunteer Regulations, which has been promised for the last eleven years, will shortly be published

LIEUTENANT D. H. MACPHERSON, 2nd Battalion, the Seaforth Highlanders (Duke of Albany's), has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

CAPTAIN LOFTUS THACKWELL, Paymaster, 14th Hussars, has proceeded to England on medical certificate for six months.

IT is rumoured that Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, Controller of Military Accounts, is about to proceed on furlough, and that Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cowper, Commissariat Examiner, will officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay.

MR. F. G. SHAW, Indian Veterinary Department, has been appointed Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Madras Army, *vice* Appleton, transferred to Bengal.

BRIGADE SURGEON G. D. RIDDELL, Principal Medical Officer, Sikkim, has proceeded home on furlough for one year on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT W. E. WIMBLE, 3rd Madras Infantry, has joined the Commissariat Department.

THE School of Musketry for Bombay will be formed at Deolali on the 15th July. The instructors should reach Deolali by the 7th July. The 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, Colaba, will find the markers and fatigue men.

COLONEL F. C. ST. JOHN, 2nd in Command, 30th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Commandant, *vice* Colonel Carnegy, appointed permanently to the Brigade Staff.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. FITZPATRICK, Wing Commander, 30th Madras Infantry, has been appointed 2nd in Command, *vice* St. John, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. D. Bayleys has been appointed Wing Commander, *vice* Fitzpatrick.

COLONEL A. H. E. CAMPBELL, Madras Cavalry, has been permitted to retire from the service, from the 1st May 1886, on a pension of £783-5 per annum.

THE Commander-in Chief has ordered the transfer from the 1st Battalions of at least twenty old soldiers, picked men, of good character and thoroughly reliable, to each company of the 2nd Battalions of Goorkhas now being raised—to form a nucleus of order and good discipline in each company.

CAPTAIN C. A. BRAY, East Lancashire Regiment, succeeds to the appointment of Station Staff Officer, Kasauli Depôt.

CAPTAIN G. H. POWELL, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, having been granted six months' leave on medical certificate, Major W. Heaton and Captains Logan and Roche will carry on the Paymaster's duties, Captain Logan performing them on the responsibility of the Committee.

THE following officiating appointments in the 4th Punjab Infantry have been approved by the Government of India:—Captain O. C. Radford, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence of Major Bruce on sick leave, and Captain A. Danieli, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major A. Gaselee, on leave.

B COMPANY, Madras Sappers and Miners, consisting of 3 officers, 4 European non-commissioned officers, 3 native officers, 158 rank and file, 16 followers and 2 horses, is expected from Suakim on or about the 21st inst., by the hired transport Duke of Devonshire. The men will on arrival be disembarked at Sassoon Dock and despatched to Bangalore by a special mixed-train, leaving the dock at 6-15 p.m., halting at Poona, Wadi, Gooty, and Arconum. This vessel will also bring the following:—2 Staff officers, 7 British non-commissioned officers, and 356 followers of different departments.

THE Presidency Return of Progress in the Native Army, in carrying out the annual course of musketry, up to end of March 1886, has been published for information. We find that the 23rd Light Infantry takes the lead with an average of 121·87, the 30th being second with 117·62, the 27th third with 116·24, and the 26th last with 89·41. The 9th Regiment shows the most men exercised, 806, and stands before that good-shooting corps the 2nd Beluchis, with an average of 111·69 and 314 marksmen. The 23rd Light Infantry, the best shooting corps, has 741 men exercised, and the greatest number of marksmen, 426, besides having the best shooting company in the Presidency, E, average 131·19, commanded by Subhedar Gannu Khamkur. The best individual shot is in the 30th Regiment, Color-Havildar Mera Bux, with 193 points. The 2nd Cavalry is first of the cavalry with 489 men exercised and an average of 78·19. the 3rd Cavalry being second with 505 men exercised for 75·36. This regiment has the most marksmen (139) and the best shooting troop, F, with an average of 84·06. The 5th Cavalry with 366 men exercised, 14 marksmen, and an average of 56·74, is the worst. The Sappers and Miners average 65·01.

## THE POSTAL PEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to add a word on behalf of our poor postmen. It is really painful to see these poor men toilling in the sun in their warm blanket-cloth coats, wreaking with perspiration. There are no fewer than six deliveries of letters in the course of the day—the first at 8-30 a.m. and the last at 5 p.m., so that the postmen are out in the sun almost the whole day. I have often and often watched them pass and repass my window, and have noticed that they have hardly time to get back from one of their rounds when they are out again on their next. While at Poona, the other day, I could not help contrasting the postmen of that town, in their neat white "ungrakas," with their shabby-looking brethren of "Urbs prima in India." Surely Government can afford to give these poor hard-worked men a couple of white cotton coats to wear during the hot season?—Yours, &c.,

Hornby Row, May 12. OBSERVER.

## WORK AT THE DOCKS AND THE BUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed "Mooshkill" in your issue of to-day, it may be well to point out that no fair comparison can be made between the work at Prince's Dock and at the Mody and Carnac Bunders. At the Dock the landing and shipment of goods are entirely in the hands of the Trust, while at the open bunders merchants make their own arrangements—the officers of the Trust neither unload carts nor load boats. In the Dock each vessel has its own berth with shed and wharf space alongside, so that it is possible to carry on the work in an orderly manner; whatever the pressure of trade, however heavy the exports from Bombay may be, the Dock perforce only receives cargo for and from the vessels in the Dock. Cargo for and from all other vessels, whatever their number, *must* be dealt with at the open bunders.

Now the space available at the open bunders is limited; the Port Trust and Customs authorities have made the fairest division of it they could, having regard to the requirements of the various classes of merchandise. But for a rush of grain, such as is now being poured through Bombay, the usual bunder space is inadequate, and the crowding and confusion which your correspondent remarks upon are the result. The officers whose duty it is to supervise the wharves are fully alive to the congestion which has taken place at Carnac Bunder, and, at the request of the Trust, the Collector of Customs has already thrown open to grain and seeds a portion of the wharf at Mody Bunder, hitherto set apart for the landing of firewood, the import of which decreases about this time; and has also arranged to allow grain and seeds to be shipped from the import dutiable wharf at Carnac Bunder, whenever that wharf is not blocked by imports. These measures will afford some relief, but there is no doubt that the crowding and delay of carts are much increased by reason of the insufficient number of coolies employed by some muccadums for unloading carts and loading boats.

All cause of complaint will not be entirely removed until the new Dock is ready for use, two years hence.—Yours, &c.,

J. MANSON,
May 12. Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

## DR BLANEY'S RAGGED SCHOOL AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Al-Fresco* entertainment lately given in the Victoria Gardens was in celebration of the third anniversary of the abovenamed Association, and opportunity was then taken to devote the proceeds of the entertainment, after paying all necessary expenses, to the ragged school started by Dr. Blaney. The object at the time appeared to many of the members of the Association to be a good one, but it has since transpired, as will be seen from the letter in your issue of the 11th, signed by the Rev. H. Lateward, that the school in question is to be a strictly denominational one, *Roman Catholic children being excluded*. I wish to ask whether the committee which passed the resolution permitting assistance to be given to Dr. Blaney's school, were aware of the narrow limits to which the charity was to be applied? If so, the committee did wrong in not calling for a public meeting of the Association. The Association is entirely undenominational, and I cannot therefore see why the funds of the Association should be applied for the benefit of one particular denomination to the exclusion of another. Fortunately, so long as there is a Catholic school in Bombay, it will not be necessary for any Catholic children to go to Dr. Blaney or any of his staff of assistants for education, yet the fact still remains, that the funds of the Association have been misapplied in this instance.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 13. CATHOLIC.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems uncharitable to reprove or cast reflections upon laudable undertakings when such objects are ostensibly for the public good. Dr. Blaney's ragged school has been understood hitherto to be open to all poor European and Eurasian Christian children, to succour their wants irrespective of their denominations. It would appear since the school has been placed under a committee, they have made the invidious distinction of debarring Roman Catholic children from such charity. What crime have those poor luckless wights committed to be deprived of those common necessaries which their more favoured companions of other creeds are privileged to? And yet the secretary of the committee appeals to the sympathies of the public for support! Are there not hundreds of Roman Catholics amongst that same public who contribute without stint to charitable institutions irrespective of creeds? And is not that very public an undenominational one? The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association contributed their entire profits of the *Al-Fresco fete* to Dr. Blaney's ragged school. In that same Association, whereof I am a member, there are at least a couple of hundred Roman Catholics, and I can confidently assert that there was not one prejudiced or dissentient voice raised against the aiding of such a laudable object, when voted for. The object of its charity was to be for all and not for a select few, the understanding being that the school was purely undenominational. But as it stands I think the Association might now, with every right of justice, question the right of such appropriation. I cannot bring myself to believe that Dr. Blaney, with his liberal views and experience, could have permitted such an invidious rule to be framed, and the secretary to appeal to that public who recognises no religion where deserving acts of charity are needed. Those very unfortunate Roman Catholic children, irresponsible for their poverty, neglected in their education, possessing the same flesh and blood as their more fortunate brothers, would, I presume, have as much gratitude for the benefits conferred upon them, as those of other professed faiths.—Yours, &c.,

May 12. AN IMPARTIAL CRITIC.

## THE NEW AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

THE demarcation of the Afghan frontier from Zulfikar to Maruchak—or rather to the confines of Herat to the north of Kilah Wali, some 45 miles to the east of Maruchak having now been completed, a correspondent sends a description to the *Pioneer* of the country through which the boundary passes:—

The ground traversed by this boundary during its entire length of some 180 miles is almost entirely pastoral, the only exception being the narrow strips of cultivation in the valleys of the Hari Rud, the Kushk, the Kashan, and the Murghab. The only culturable land at Zulfikar lies to the south of the mouth of the Pass in the river valley, and the greater portion of that is on the left bank in Persian territory. Zulfikar has been hitherto entirely uninhabited; but an Afghan frontier post has now been located in the lines vacated by the Russians, and cultivators may possibly soon be settled in the valley under their protection. The bed of the Hari Rud is here well wooded with tamarisk and other low jungle; and the traces of irrigation channels through all the culturable ground show that the place was once well cultivated. The Zulfikar Pass or rather the defiles known by that name, leading up through the two successive lines of cliffs, that here run parrallel to the river, has already been described. The boundary line, running along the crest of the second scrap up to the top of the Dengli Dagh hills, is so well marked by Nature that it can never be mistaken. Ak Robat and Sumba Karez, the two places beyond, are both at present uninhabited, but both possess a good supply of water, and will probably become the Russian and Afghan frontier posts, respectively, in this direction, though no troops have been located at either place up to the present so far as we know. From Sumba Karez to Chaman-i-Bed the boundary line was so drawn by the Commissioners as to give both Ao Ruhak and Islim, belonging to Afghanistan and Russia respectively, each their due share of grazing lands on both banks of the stream, so as to prevent the chance of quarrels, if possible, by the too close contact of the shepherds and flocks on either side. Both places are uninhabited; and as the water of the Shorab or Egrigeuk stream is too salty for irrigation even, there is not much likelihood of there ever being any large population along its Banks.

At Chaman-i Bed, some 80 miles from Zulfikar, the second strip of cultivated land is reached. The valley of the Kushk here is entirely uninhabited, and has only been cultivated of late years by Panjdeh Turkomans. As a matter of fact, there are no habitations down the Kushk valley on the Afghan side north of the Jamahidi headquarters at Kushk itself; and the whole of Badghis having been depopulated by Turkoman raids, the Panjdeh Sariks were pretty well free to come and go when they pleased, their only restriction being the fear of Teke raiders from Merv. In this way of late years the Sariks have been in the habit of cultivating land at various places along the banks of the Kushk, each little field being cultivated under the shelter of one of their round mud towers of refuge, in which a man armed with a gun was pretty sure to be let alone by any passing Alaman. The Chaman-i-Bed valley is irrigated by a canal drawn from the stream a little less than a mile and a half to the south of the ruins of the Chaman-i-Bed fort, an old mud building of which only a bit of the walls is now left standing. The Kushk sometimes runs dry at this part of its course, but the canal is still fed from a spring rising in the middle of a reedy swamp, by the side of which the canal takes off from the stream. In former days the valley of the Kushk must have been largely populated; but now it is quite deserted, and the old canals have mostly fallen out of use. The last of these on the Afghan side takes off from the stream some three miles to the south of the Kara Tepe Khurd mound, and flowing north, past Kara Tepe Khurd, exhausts itself about half a mile to the south of the Chaman-i-Bed fort on the high ground to the east of the Chaman-i-Bed canal. The boundary line having been drawn straight across the valley at Kara Tepe Khurd leaves a portion of this high level land, irrigable from the Kara Tepe Khurd canal, on the Russian side of the border; but a proviso in the demarcation Protocol records the fact that the Russians have no claim to water from any canal, the head of which is in Afghan territory; and thus any disputes about water on this score will, it is hoped, be avoided.

The land, though in the Kushk valley, only gets properly watered if a good spring rainfall brings the stream well down in flood, and the crops in this valley are often dried up and lost, they say, for want of water. Consequently there will always be the chance of complaints from Russian subjects in the lower parts of the Kushk valley against the excessive consumption of water by the Afghans higher up; but this is only one of the many difficulties consequent on the surrender of Panjdeh. The water-supply, cultivation and pasturage belonging to Panjdeh is so mixed up with that belonging to the remainder or upper portion of the Kushk, Kashan and Murghab valleys, that to delimitate a frontier across these valleys was not only a work of great difficulty, but, when done, the boundary is only an arbitrary line based on the circumstances of the moment rather than on any permanent and natural basis. The northern frontier of Panjdeh beyond Sari Yazi, on the other hand, the natural and traditional frontier of Herat and to have demarcated a boundary between Panjdeh on the one side and Merv and Sarkhs on the other would have been a work no difficulty whatever while the ample stretch of waterless country on either side would have been a sure safeguard against all future quarrels. So far as the Khusk valley is concerned, a small Afghan fronteir post has been located at Kara Tepe Khurd; and we hear that a battalion of Trans-Caspian Rifles is to be located on the Russian side at Chaman-i-Bed. East of Chaman-i-Bed, the hills through which the boundary runs, like those on the west, are simply used for pasturage, though marks here and there in the hollows show that the ground in places has been cultivated for rain crops at some previous time.

The third strip of cultivation is reached some 37 miles to the north-east of Chaman-i-Bed, in the valley of the Kashan stream. This valley is comprised of a narrow strip of level culturable soil, about half a mile in width, with a small stream winding through it. The water of this stream, as a rule, is entirely used up for irrigation, and the stream itself below Robat-i-Kashan is generally dry except during the spring floods, when it becomes an unfordable torrent. The canal on which the Panjdeh Sariks depend for their cultivation in the northern portion of this valley takes off from the right bank of the stream, some three of four miles below Robat-i-Kashan, and irrigates the land down the right bank right away to Panjdeh. Although the head of this canal lies some four miles to the south of the straight line from Hauz-i-Khan to Maruchak—the Protocol of the 10th September laid down that the line should be nearly straight—still, it was so desirable that the Panjdeh Sariks should have the command of the head of the canal upon which they were dependant for their irrigation, that Sir West Ridgeway agreed to concede this point in their favour; but not content with this, the Russians, claimed the valley all the way up to Babulai, nearly twenty-five miles farther south. This, however, Sir West Ridgeway entirely refused to concede, and gained his point. Robat-i Kashan is simply an old ruined rest-house and is entirely deserted at present; in fact, the whole Kashan valley is uninhabited. The Panjdeh Sariks have hitherto been its only occupants, cultivating the land but not residing thereon.

The Maruchak valley, some 14 miles further north-east, the fourth and last cultivated strip, is also entirely uninhabited on the Afghan side. The nearest habitation on the right bank of the Murghab is at Karawal Khana, 12 miles to the south of the Maruchak fort; while on the left bank there is no habitation at all right away up to Bala Murghab, 10 miles beyond that again. Any land that hitherto has been cultivated in the Maruchak valley has been cultivated by Panjdeh Sariks. The natural frontier between Maruchak and Panjdeh is at the northern end of the Maruchak valley, where the hills, closing in to the river on both sides, separate the Maruchak lands from Panjdeh. The river, however, which seems at some former time to have run down the western end of the Maruchak valley, apparently changed its course, and, sweeping across the valley, now washes the hills on the eastern side. As it is now, the river, thus sweeping so straight across the lower end of the valley, forms a capital naturally marked frontier of itself; and so far as the right or fort bank of the river is concerned, the present settlement leaves nothing much to be desired. The Amir, I believe, specially approves of having the river between himself and the Russians. The Bund-i-Nadir canal on the left bank was the cause of the great difficulty in the settlement at Maruchak. Its former course, it is said, can be traced almost all the way down the valley of the Murghab to Yulatan, a distance of some 90 miles, to the north of Pul-i-Khishti, whereas now it is practically exhausted before it reaches Pul-i-Khishti itself barely 20 miles below Bund-i-Nadir, and the water for the cultivation beyond is drawn from the valley of the Kushk. When or how the present head of the canal came to be dug in the Maruchak valley, some 9 miles to the south of Bund-i- Nadir, cannot well be ascertained; but presumably when the river deserted the old bed, the remedy was applied of digging a canal from the river higher up into the old bed, so as to preserve the ancient canal system in force. The result of this is that the actual bend of the Bund-i-Nadir canal is now exactly opposite the Maruchak fort. That Russia should hold the command of the canal head on which the very existence of Panjdeh is dependant was only fair: and for this season Sir West Ridgeway conceded so far to the Russian claims as to assent to the boundary line being drawn in a straight line across from the head of the canal in the Kashan valley to the head of the Bund-i-Nadir canal, on the left bank of the Murghab, almost due west of Maruchak" laid down in the Protocol of the 10th September. By this settlement some culturable land on the left bank of the Murghab between the head of the Bund-i-Nadir canal and the hills bordering the Maruchak valley on the west falls to Russia, which is irrigable from two canals taken off from the river higher up in Afghan territory; but, owing to the proviso in the demarcation Protocol, Russian subject are to have no claim to water for this land from Afgham canals.

The Maruchak for will, I presume, now be re-garrisoned by Afghan troops: but it is never likely to be a strong place capable of any resistance worth speaking of under Afghan *regime*. The bulk of the garrison will probably be quartered at Bala Murghab as before. Maruchak will simply be held as the frontier post. By the demarcation of the frontier, Russian subjects for the future, so far as the Maruchak valley is concerned, will be cut off entirely from the right or frot bank of the river, and will be restricted on the left bank to the land north of the boundary line between the Bund-i-Nadier canal head and the hills to the west. The Afghans in their turn are the principal gainers, as they will now be able to occupy all the land in the Maruchak valley on the right bank, and two-thirds of that on the left bank, which they have never been able to occupy before, and which has hitherto been only lying waste or been cultivated by Panjdeh Sariks.

The Russian Commissioners made great difficulties about the settlement at Maruchak, and put forward as many claims, that, what with the Russians on one side and the Afghans on the other, it seemed at one time as if no settlement could ever be come to at all. The Russians, for instance, I believe, at one time demanded the cession of a strip of land some two miles in length on the right bank of the Murghab, close to the Maruchak, fort, on the plea of building a bund across the river at the head of the Bund-i-Nadir canal. Kazi Seadudin, the Afghan representative and the Governor of Herat, on the other hand, not only refused to accede to this demand, but refused to agree to any part of the settlement from Hauz-i-Khan to Maruchak, without a reference to the Amir on the subject. All these conflicting interests had to be reconciled, the Russian claims moderated, and the Afghan representatives brought to reason; and it was with no small difficulty that Sir West Ridgeway was able to effect any agreement at all regarding the boundary, before the two Commissions separated to go into winter quarters at the end of last year. During the winter a reply was received from the Amir, cordially accepting the frontier settlement and severely censuring his representatives for their ill-advised obstruction, at the same time giving his consent to the construction of the proposed bund, or dam, by the Russians across the river at the canal head on the condition that the bund was not to be used as a bridge or held by any military post. As soon as the snow was off the ground again, therefore, the demarcation of the frontier from Hauz-i-Khan eastwards was carried out in accordance with the terms of the agreement previously accorded, and the settlement, so far as the Herat district is concerned, completed. The question of this bund through is one of the things that may still give rise to future complications. The possibility of making a bund at all at the head of the canal has still to be proved as the banks thereabouts lie low especially on the Afghan side. The Murghab as a rule is a deep, rather slow running river some 40 or 50 yards in breadth with comparatively few fords and most difficult to cross at times. There are a couple of fords at Bala Murghab, and a similar number of Karwal Khana, Maruchak, and Panjdeh; but these are impassable during the spring and summer floods, and below Panjdeh they say the river is unfordable almost right away down to Merv. The ancient bridges have long since been destroyed: and though there are the remains of standing at Maruchak and of another some 18 or 20 miles higher up near Bala Murghab still nothing has ever been done to repair them and communication across the river is often entirely cut off. The Murghab in this respect is very different from its affluent the Kushk, which not only often runs dry in its course, but at its best is almost entirely used up for irrigation. The Herat district extends as far north as Kilah Wali and Kaurmach; and it was with the view of getting this last north-eastern portion settled, at any rate with as little delay as possible, that Sir West Ridgeway consented, before leaving Maruchak for winter-quarters at Chatar Shamba, to an agreement fixing the boundary eastwards from Maruchak to the meridian of Sofi, at a distance of between 15 and 20 miles to the north of the Kilah Wali stream. For the actual demarcation of this portion, it was necessary to wait for the completion of the maps of the Russian topographers entrusted with the survey of this section of the frontier and these maps were not completed till after the middle of March, some days after Sir West Ridgeway's return to Maruchak. What the delay was I cannot tell, but I must say the country just to east of the Maruchak is the most hopelessly intricate task possible for a surveyor, and all the Russian topographers here declare that they have never had such troublesome work in their lives before.

Imagine a huge tumbled mass of hillocks, most of them very steep, and rising straight up from a succession of ravines and valleys, locally known as *shors*, which here run down in long parallel lines from the edge of the Kara Bel plateau and run into the Kilah Wali stream, with the exception of one—the Galla Chashma Shor—which falls into the Maruchak valley at Pushti-Hamwan. These *shors* are most of them very narrow in places, just wide enough, in face, for the tiny steam of salt water and mud which, running down in wet weather, makes the road up these valleys almost, if not quite, impassable. The hillocks are mostly too steep too make good pasture ground, and the tract near the Kilah Wali stream is not, therefore, nearly so rich in pasturage as the more level ground on and bordering the Kara Bel plateau, which at this season of the year is simply one vast meadow, covered with all sorts of grasses, whereas the hillocks are only scantily covered on their northern slopes, and have little or nothing on the southern. Of the only water in all the country between Maruchak and Kilah Wali is at a spring called Khwajah Gogirdak, some ten miles north of the Jamshidi hamlet at Bokun, twelve miles below or west of Kilah Wali. This place possesses not one but apparently a succession of springs, most, of them sulphur springs, as the name implies. At the head of the valley the stream is salt; then comes a narrow reedy marsh with a spring of sulphur water running out of a black hole, smelling and tasting most horribly bad, but not salt; while below that again, just where some white-coloured limestone rock suddenly crops up, the water is sweet and clear. The place must have been inhabited at some time, as there is a grave yard further down the valley where the stream falls into the *shor*, but now it is simply the resort of shikaries from all the country round. The prompt conclusion of the settlement of this the last portion of the Herat Frontier sets free the Governor of Herat, who has been waiting at Bala Murghab all the winter; and not only will he be able to conclude his arrangements for the population of the frontier and return to Herat without further delay, but he goes back knowing full well that both lines of Russian advance up the Hari Rud and Murghab valleys have been closed, by this demarcation of the border, against any encroachment short of an actual declaration of war. The main object of the Mission has thus been accomplished.

## THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND BURMAH.

IN the course of a letter criticising a paper on the Burmese annexation recently read before the East Indian Association by Major-General Ardagh, Mr. Martin Wood writes:—

Let me raise this broad point by the question first, as put by the gallant General himself—"Did we want this annexation, or was it a thing of our own seeking and not forced upon us?" or second, as put by myself thus—"Was not the management of our relations with Burmah by the Simla and Calcutta Foreign Office such as to complicate the difficulties that arose, and as if contrived to drift affairs into such an impracticable position as to leave possible only just such a solution by violence as that which ensued? Having whilst in India watched the ostentatious neglect with which the Mandalay difficulty was treated, first by the Government of Lord Lytton in abruptly breaking off relations, and, afterwards, by that of the Marquis of Ripon in refusing to renew intercourse with the Burmah Durbar, I venture to submit that this episode furnishes a striking and painful illustration of the decay of that wisest and noblest of the constructive arts that have built up the fabric of the British Indian Empire, I mean the art of the genuine political officer. You, Sir, can recall the names of many Bombay officers—other than those known to fame, such as Walker of Kattiawar or Outram—who have overcome far greater difficulties than those at Mandalay without any loss of dignity, and effected durable settlements with native Princes and Chiefs without the coarse method of military invasion, as in this case. And with regard to Burmah itself, there must have been several men available in the Madras Service who, taking the temperate and sagacious Sir Arthur Phayre as their exemplar, could have overcome the difficulties which, as I have said, became formidable chiefly because of the utterly perverse course taken by the Calcutta-Simla Foreign Office, and established a *modus vivendi*, which, while securing such commercial openings as we have any legitimate right to desire in any non-British territory, would have avoided the destructive course that has now been taken, and saved us from the thankless complications in which we are now involved on the frontiers of northern-eastern Burmah. To go no further than Colonel Sladen himself

## THE LOSS OF THE OREGON.

JUDGMENT was delivered on April 22 in the Board of Trade inquiry, held at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, into the loss of the Cunard steam-ship Oregon.

The Commissioner (Mr. Rothery) having reviewed the evidence, said that several questions had been put to the Court by the Board of Trade, and he proposed to take No. 5 first. This was, "Did the vessel with which the Oregon is said to have come into collision carry proper side lights in the manner provided by the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea?" The evidence could leave no doubt whatever on the mind of the Court that the casualty was, in the first instance, caused by a three-masted schooner, close hauled on the port tack, and heading across the course of the Oregon. There could also be no doubt that the vessel had her green light burning on the starboard side, with her red light exhibited on the port side. He did not say whether these lights were burning brightly, but that they were at the time when she was first sighted from the Oregon, was, in the Court's opinion, perfectly clear, for the chief officer had said there was not time to have placed these side lights in positions in the 50 seconds which elapsed between the flash-light being seen and the collision. He would proceed to deal with questions 1 and 2. The first was whether a good and proper look-out was kept on board the Oregon on the morning of the 14th of March? Secondly, was there anything in the state of the weather, or in the position of the vessel to render it dangerous or imprudent to run the vessel at full speed? This was, after all, undoubtedly the most important question in the case. It happened most unfortunately that there was a discrepancy between the officers and the men as to what was the state of the weather. Generally speaking, it might be said that the evidence of the men was that it was a dark night, starlight overhead, but with a haze on the water rendering it more or less difficult to see lights, and more so to see a dark object at any distance. On the other hand, the evidence of the officers was that it was a dark, clear night, without any haze at all on the water, that it was very favourable for seeing lights, and, according to some of them, very favourable also for seeing a vessel without lights. If the statements of the men were to be believed, the question would arise whether the Oregon was justified at the time in going at a speed of from 17 to 18 knots an hour. On the other hand, if the account given by the officers was to be believed, then it was difficult to understand why, if there had been a good and proper look out on board the Oregon, this schooner was not seen sooner than she was. Exception was taken by the captain to the evidence of some of the men, who spoke of there being a haze on the water, on the ground that as they had been assisting to carry the mail-bags from No. 1 hatch to the promenade deck, and had been using lights, they would not be fair judges as to whether there was a haze or not. There was considerable force in that opinion, although it certainly did not apply to the evidence of the two men who were on the look-out forward on the turtleback, nor of the man who was on the look-out on the forepart of the promenade deck. If a vessel was driven at full speed when the night was not clear, and the lives of all on board were thus risked, it appeared to be not merely a violation of an express law, but also a violation of the special rules the Company had laid down for the guidance of their officers. In the present case, however, it seemed to him they were saved from determining that question, for the assessors were of opinion that more reliance must be placed upon the evidence of the officers than that of the men as to what was the state of the weather, that it was a clear, bright night, favourable for seeing lights and even dark objects at a long distance. The only conclusion the Court could come to was, that it was a clear night, that there was nothing in the state of the weather which would render it dangerous to go at full speed, and that the schooner ought to have been seen at a greater distance had there been a good and proper look-out. The third question was whether the master was on deck at the time when the safe navigation of the ship required his personal supervision. The master had told them that during the preceding watch he was constantly up and down, and he had given reasons for the times at which he made his appearance on deck, which led the Court to conclude that the master appeared to have been on deck at a time when the safe navigation of his ship require his personal supervision, and there was no blame whatever attaching to the master for not having been there at the time of the casualty. The next question was whether, when a light was sighted on the port bow, the chief officer took proper precautions to avoid a collision. The chief officer ported his helm when he saw the light, and when the collision occurred he immediately stopped the engines and sent for the captain. The sixth question was, "Did the masters comply with the provisions of Section 16 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, and if not, was he justified in neglecting to do so?" The 16th Section said that in every case of collision between two vessels it should be the duty of the master, or the person in charge of each vessel, so far as he could do so without danger to his own vessel, crew, or passengers, to stand by the other vessel until she had no need of further assistance, and to render her master, crew, and passengers such assistance as might be practicable and reasonably necessary in order to save them from the collision. It appeared to the Court that the master, not seeing any trace whatever of the other vessel was perfectly justified in heading his own ship for the coast, so as if possible to get her into shallow water and beach her. The seventh question was, whether the vessel was navigated with proper and seamanlike care. Except in regard to the look-out, the Court thought that the vessel was navigated in all respects with proper and seamanlike care. The eighth question was whether the watertight doors in the bulkhead were properly and efficiently constructed, and whether the best means were adopted for closing them effectually in case of emergency. The evidence showed that the clogging of the door by *débris* washed from the coal bunkers prevented it from closing. Although this accident unfortunately happened, there could be no doubt that it was a form of door in frequent use on board passenger steamers and even on board her Majesty's ships. Whilst, therefore, the Court thought no blame whatever could be attached to the owners for having fitted this class of door in the vessel, they thought it was a matter for consideration whether it would not be better to adopt vertical doors. So far as the Court could judge all means were adopted to stop the leaks and save the vessel. The tenth question was whether the vessel was supplied with boats in accordance with the provisions of the Passengers, jActs, and whether they were in good condition and ready for lowering. By the Passengers' Acts this vessel was required to have seven boats with a capacity of 3,100 feet, and she had ten boats with a cubic capacity of 3,611 feet, consequently she had considerably in excess of what was required by law. But the assessors were somewhat surprised to find that the Oregon was not provided with a small launch, such as was now found in several passenger steamers. The eleventh question was whether there was any want of discipline on the part of the crew. The only want of discipline was on the part of a few men coming from the engine-room, and as soon as they were got rid of no further difficulty arose. The thirteenth question, "Were all the passengers and crew saved?" was answered in the affirmative. The next question was, "What was the cause of the loss of the Oregon?" The first cause was the collision, but the direct cause was the impossibility of closing the passage door. Had that door been closed they had it in evidence that even with the two holds full of water—namely, No 3 hold and the coal bunker—the vessel would still have remained afloat, and might have been taken into New York The last question was whether they thought the master and officers, or any of them, and, if any, which of them, were in default. From the view which the assessors had taken no blame whatever could attach to Captain Cottier. As regards the fourth officer there was no obligation upon him to keep a look-out; consequently, he was not to blame. But as regarded the chief officer they thought he must be held responsible for the casualty. It seemed to the Court that it was not of that culpable negligence which would induce them to visit him with any punishment. They thought it would be sufficient if they intimated to him that in their opinion, knowing that he had not the services of the extra second officer forward, and that the men might, when deprived of that superintendence, be more likely to discharge their duties in a negligent way, it would be necessary for him to be more vigilant. With that expression of their opinion they would not deal with his certificate. He appeared to them to have given his evidence in an admirable manner, and seemed not to have concealed anything; therefore, to deprive him of his character and position by dealing with his certificate on the ground that he was not fit to command or to take charge of a vessel would, in their opinion, be utterly wrong and improper.

## GAMBETTA'S BRAINS.

CONFORMABLY with the practice in vogue of investigating the peculiarities of form and structure presented by the brains of famous men, that of M. Gambetta has been examined by MM. Duval and Chudinski. The report of these experts was read at a meeting of the Anthropological Society of Paris. Details of weight and other essential particulars are wanting, but certain facts brought to light regarding Gambetta's cerebrum verify in a remarkable fashion some of the latest deductions of physiology regarding the functions of the brain. We find the observers recounting, firstly, the high development of the speech-centre in the third left frontal region. Nor was this portion of the statesman's brain found to be merely well developed. It actually exhibited a double folding or reduplication in this area, indicating an exceptionally active disposition as far as eloquence and command of language were concerned—qualities these for which Gambetta, of all men, was markedly distinguished. The Parisian savants tell us that in the brains of Wulfert, the lawyer, and Huber, the philosopher, both remarkable for their rhetorical ability, the convolution already noted was singularly developed, and was more wavy and more complex than in ordinary brains. In these cases, however, there was no double fold as in the brain of Gambetta, which in other respects showed certain peculiarities of development. In the forehead region—admittedly the seat of the highest intellectual powers—the statesman's brains showed complexities of folding, associated with great diagrammatic regularity. Altogether, the examination in question is of a highly interesting character, proving, as it does, the fact that evidences of genius and ability are not left unrecorded on the organ of mind.

## THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE ARMY.

RESPONDING for the Army at a banquet at the Mansion House on April 17, the Duke of Cambridge said:—The position in which I find myself to-night in this hall, in which I have often had the honour of thanking the Lord Mayor for compliments paid to the Army, is a peculiar one, because this dinner is one given, as I understand, to do honour to the military service, on behalf of which I am called upon to respond. When I think of the large body of distinguished officers that I represent on this occasion, and when I think of the men they have commanded, I feel proud of the position I take, and I feel all the more proud because the compliment paid to the Army has fallen from the Lord Mayor of the City of London, which is the heart of this great Empire. (Cheers.) That compliment must be one of the greatest interest to everybody present here to-night. It is a proof that the great civilian element of this country knows how to appreciate the value of the services that I for one and the gallant Admiral who will afterwards address you represent here to-night. Look at the Empire as it is; who are the men who have built it up? Why, the gallant men whom I see around me and their equally gallant predecessors. (Hear, hear.) And by what means? Why, by the enlightened sympathy and support of the civil element of the country, represented on this occasion by the Lord Mayor. (Cheers.) From one point of view there is the greatest affinity between the civilian and the military and naval elements in this country. We are all serving the State. We are proud to serve our Sovereign, and we are glad to receive the compliments and the welcome of our civilian brethren. It is by this happy combination that this great Empire has been formed, and it is our duty as, I hope it is our pleasure, to see it continue for all generations. What it is that has constitued this Empire, and made it great and powerful? It is the confidence that every civilian possesses that the Army and Navy will look after his rights and defend his interests in every part of the world. It is this confidence that has enabled civilians to carry on their pursuits of commerce and trade, which certainly are the great elements that have made this country great and powerful. We have not a large Army; on the contrary, it is a small one; and we have great and varied duties in every part of the world, colonial, Indian, and even at times foreign, though realley foreign now, because we are not an aggressive people. We may have been aggressive, but we are not now. Our Empire is so great that we do not wish to extend it; but although we do not wish to extend it we do not wish to lose it (cheers), and it is that hearty sentiment which so closely binds the civil and military elements of his country. In other countries conscription is a very prominent feature. Conscription is a thing which in itself has its advantages. It produces a very large army. But for what purpose? To my mind simply for home defence. When we look at our Empire it is seen that we do not concern ourselves so much with home defence. We feel secure at home; we have the security which the nation gives us. The whole nation would stand up to arms to-morrow if England in its home condition were to be menaced. (Cheers.) But what we have to look to is foreign service—that is to say, colonial and Indian service—and for that service an army raised by conscription would be absolutely impossible. It is this sentiment that has brought together so large an enlisted army, which I do not believe any other country could produce. (Hear, hear.) I admit that it is an expensive army. It must be so. If you have conscription the expense of the Army is very small compared with that of an enlisted army. But an enlisted army is composed of that portion of the nation which is ready to come and serve their Sovereign and their country for a livelihood and a future. You cannot obtain that army in the labour market without you pay the market price. I would venture to tell our friends, the citizens of London, that, although they are no doubt paying a very large sum, the amount after all is a very small insurance, considering the position which they occupy and the absolute security which they find at home. People are in the habit of saying that the expenses of the Army and Navy are so great that they are unendurable. They are very great, I admit, but they are unavoidable, and unless you have the patience and the courage to contribute to these expenses you will not be able to maintain the Empire as it is at present constituted. As I have often said, it is an insurance; and let me tell you this, that if you did not insure yourselves in this way you would have no security at all and no power or influence abroad. (Hear hear.) Your influence abroad is enormous now, and why? Because you are a powerful nation. And what constitutes your being a powerful nation? Why, that you have the means to hold your own if necessary. The Army is one purely for maintenance. We maintain what we possess, we are determined to hold it, and we must have the power to hold it. Where is that power to come from if you do not contribute to it? Nobody wishes to go to war, and I may say that no more peaceful portion of the population exists than the representative assembly that is gathered here to-night. Every one is ready and desirous to do his duty, and whenever an emergency arises not one man will flinch from it. There is not a man who wishes to see war for the sake of war, but only when it is necessary for the interests of his country, and when it is necessary he is ready to sacrifice his life for his Sovereign and his nation. (Cheers.) War is a thing to be avoided, but you must be prepared for it. (Hear.) Difficulties may come upon you in the twinkling of an eye, and unless you are prepared you are lost. (Cheers.) I see around me membess of Parliament of all descriptions—Whigs, Conservatives, and Radicals. I make no distinction—I am no politician—and I will tell them and they will all agree with me, that the right thing to do is to keep the services efficient, because efficiency is the most peaceful element you can introduce. (Cheers.) I appeal to you whether it is not a glorious thing to see this principle acknowledged as it has been to-night by this great assembly. The colonies are the offshoots of this great nation, and are becoming greater and greater every day. I attended a great dinner of colonists the other day, and what was the feeling of those who were present? Why it was one of nationality. (Cheers.) We ought to acknowledge that feeling and we ought to embrace our neighbours and friends of the colonies as a great naval and military family belonging to this important nation. (Cheers.) The more this is acknowledged the more we should rejoice. Every one associates the colonies and India with ourselves. The native army of India I believe as is faithful to us as any portion of the troops which I have the honour to preside over. (Cheers.) I believe that there is throughout the Empire a spirit of loyal devotion to the Sovereign and to the country, and that there is but one desire, and that is to maintain this united Empire as one great and important whole. (Cheers.)

## FRENCH INTRIGUES IN SYRIA.

LETTERS from Syria report another instance of that *excès de zele* which the French Consular agents in that province so often and so unseasonably exhibit. When the mobilisation of the Ottoman army took place last Autumn it was discovered that some 20,000 rifles which should have been sent to the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps at Damascus after the Russo-Turkish War, to replenish the military stores, were missing, or more probably had never been sent from Constantinople, and steps were taken last month to repair the omission by fresh supplies. The arrival of so large a consignment of rifles excited the apprehensions of the Christian population, whose fervid imagination was prompted to detect in it a plot of the Ottoman authorities to arm the Moslems of Syria, and initiate a repetition of the horrible massacres of 1860. The French Consulate, if it did not actually originate these rumours, showed at least no inclination to discourage them. The Catholic and Maronite clergy, taking their cue from their traditional protectors, appealed to France for help, and an urgent request was issued for the despatch of a French fleet to protect the Christians of Syria. Whether the French Government really wished for an opportunity of playing once more its favourite part as the peculiar champion of Christendom in Syria, or whether it merely welcomed a fresh excuse for dissociating itself from the Naval Demonstration, the appeal was listened to, and the speedy appearance of the France fleet in Syrian waters was publicly announced at Beyrout. The Moslems in turn became alarmed and excited, and the situation now began to cause some real anxiety. Fortunately, strong representations were made by other Powers, who deprecated the presence of a French fleet, as calculated to increase rather than to allay the prevailing uneasiness, and as entirely uncalled for by the facts of the case; and the French Admiral's instructions were cancelled at the eleventh hour.

## ASIATIC STRANGERS' HOME.

THE annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, South Sea Islanders, &c., took place at the Home in Limehouse on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and was unusually well attended, the large hall of the Institution being well filled. The chair was taken at three by Sir James Ferguson, Bart., M.P., the late Governor of Bombay. The meeting having been opened with the reading of Scripture and prayer by the Rev. W. Donne, Rector of Limehouse, the chairman expressed the pleasure he had in presiding on such an occasion, and his high appreciation of the objects of the Institution and the mode in which it was conducted. He apologized for being obliged to leave, however, immediately, as he had to hasten to the house to introduce his brother, who had just been elected as Conservative member for Ipswich. The chair having then been taken by the President of the Board of Directors, the Hon. Captain Maude, R.N., the Hon. Secretary then proceeded to read the Report, including that of the missionary, Rev. G. Small, M. A. The adoption of the Report was then moved by W. Seton Karr, Esq., late Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and seconded by an Indian gentleman, Sowji M. Wadia, Esq., Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Cambridge. The second Resolution, referring to the election, or re-election, of directors and office-bearers, was proposed by Rev. Dr. W. Gould formerly Medical Missionary at Swatow, and founder of the Hospital there, and seconded by another Indian young gentleman, L. G. Bhadbhade, Esq., of Balliol College, Oxford. Votes of thanks to the chairman and the hon. secretary J. H. Fergusson, Esq., having been proposed by General Sir Orfeur Cavanagh, K.C.S.I., &c., and duly seconded and passed, the meeting was concluded by the pronouncing of the blessing by the very Rev. Dean Bagot.

## THE *EDINBURGH REVIEW* ON HOME RULE.

THE old Whig quarterly is one of the strongest opponents of the separation policy. In an article on "England's Duty to Ireland" in the current number it says:—

We hold it to be as certain as any proposition in arithmetic that the establishment of an independent Legislature and administration in Ireland, whether limited or not, would infallibly lead to the separation of the two countries, to an attack on the rights of the Imperial Parliament and the Crown, and that, far from terminating the unhappy relations of the two nations, it would be the prelude to fiercer and more sanguinary contentions between them. Nor do we stand alone in this opinion. We might invoke, as far as our experience goes, the unanimous opinion of educated men of all parties, except the party of anarchy and destruction, and of every man who has considered the question by the light of reason and of history, whose mind and conduct are not warped and enslaved by the exigencies of party warfare and parliamentary tactics. The true mind of the nation is unhappily not always to be found within the walls of the House of Commons, because the men who sit there cease to be free agents and are led to tamper with their own convictions by the pressure of constituents more ignorant than themselves, and by the commands of a master. We appeal, therefore, with confidence to the judgment of the country; we might appeal to the judgment of the civilized world. The proposal to surrender the landowners of Ireland to an enormous cost, and to establish an independent Government in Ireland, has been received with amazement by the nations of Europe, with compassion in the United States, with indignation by the British colonies. It is condemned by the public opinion and the conscience of mankind.

Six months ago no statesman or politician of any weight or authority in the Liberal party had expressed the slightest disposition to concede the demands of the Irish Nationalists. On the contrary, the renewal of the principal clauses of the Crimes Act was held to be a necessity by the most competent and influential members of the last Liberal Cabinet down to the day of its dissolution. Their successors were blamed for not having attempted an impossible task. Emphatic declarations were made that the United Kingdom must be governed by one Parliament; that there was no halfway-house between absolute imperial authority and total separation; that an alliance with the Parnellites was so foul a disgrace that none but Tories could be capable of so infamous a transaction; and that a Government tainted by such an alliance could not stand. Mr. Gladstone has himself described the Irish Nationalist party as a body of men who "wish to march through rapine to the disintegration and dismemberment of the empire, and even to the placing of different parts of the empire in hostile relations with the others." Mr. Gladstone has allied himself to the parliamentary representative and leaders of this faction. A shrewd American writer has remarked that, if Mr. Gladstone had been President of the United States in 1861, there would have been no civil war; for Mr. Gladstone would have capitulated to the Southern Confederacy and allied himself to Mr. Jefferson Davis; but the Union would have perished.

The question of Home Rule was studiously eliminated from electoral addresses, except to denounce it. It formed no part of the well-known address of Mr. Gladstone to the electors of Midlothian. It was not submitted to the electors of Great Britain, though it was the sole test of the opinions of the electors of Ireland. Not till after the election was any sign given of the impending change of front, when it had become apparent that the Liberal majority in Britain was not sufficiently numerous or compact to resist a band of eighty-three Irish Nationalists. Then at first in ambiguous glimpses, a new light seemed to burst upon the world, and after the Opposition, and his return to office was secured by the Irish vote. No new events, no new arguments, have as yet conveyed to our mind the reasons by which such a change of policy can be explained or defended. If the principles on which the integrity of the United Kingdom and the supreme authority of Parliament have hitherto been maintained, those principles are unchanged. They stand, in our judgment, on the immutable basis of truth and honour, and any departure from them is a step on the path to disaster and ruin.

In all the numerous rebellions we have had to encounter and to quell in Ireland, the main support of the Irish revolutionary party has been derived from some foreign country. In the sixteenth century, during the contest with Spain, it was to Spain that the Irish Catholics looked for assistance. In the seventeenth century, after the massacre and the rising of 1,641 which baffled the loyalty of Ormond, they installed an Italian legate as their chief and drew down on themselves the heavy hand of Cromwell. In the latter part of that century they looked to Louis XIV. and the French fleet to maintain James II. on the Irish throne. Was the Battle of the Boyne fought in vain by the Great Deliverer? Are the siege and relief of Derry to be forgotten? Those were triumphs over Irish nationalism backed by a French invasion. For a century the same bond and peace under the restrictions of the penal laws; but when these had been relaxed and a large measure of independence conceded to the Irish Parliament, it was to the French Directory, to the principles of the French Revolution, that Wolfe Tone, Napper Tandy, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald drew for encouragement. They were in active communication with the open enemies of England, and the rebellion of 1798 was the result. Even the paltry fanatics who followed Smith O'Brien in 1848 appealed at once to the Provisional Government in Paris. The same thing is passing before our eyes. It is not to Spain, it is not to France, it is to America, or rather to the Irish population of the United States, that these Nationalists look for support. Thence they draw their supplies of money; thence they receive the dynamite directed against our towns and the miscreants who use it; thence in due time they expect to obtain more formidable and active allies; and it will be well for us if they do not succeed in embroiling us in a quarrel with a great people otherwise friendly to ourselves and attached to us by the closest ties.

It is more easy to describe the proceedings of the Irish Parliament by negatives than by any enumeration of its measures. It did not reform itself, but remained to the last a corrupt and exclusive body, one-third of whose members sat in right of Castle and the prelates or great families of Ireland, and the remainder were profoundly venal, turbulent, and profligate. It was animated by an almost insane jealousy of England, insomuch that one of its first acts was to reject Mr. Pitt's enlightened commercial proposals which would have opened to it the country by a full commercial partnership with Great Britain. It did not restore peace and order in the provinces. The Whiteboys and Peep-o'day boys broke out in the mountains of Kerry; Police Bills and Insurrection Acts became necessary, containing clauses of extreme severity. And so far was the independent Irish Parliament from keeping or preserving the spark of Irish loyalty to will to England, that the principles of the French Revolution were adopted with enthusiasm by the United Irishmen, who formed a revolutionary society as powerful as the National League, and the Irish patriots entered into treasonable correspondence with the King's enemies. One attempt to effect a landing of the French in Bantry Bay was actually made, and but for the defeat of the Dutch fleet by Duncan at Camperdown it would have been repeated. Never was the country more agitated, more convulsed by faction and by crime, than in those eventful years which were to restore peace and prosperity to Ireland, until the treason and the disorder culminated in the rebellion of 1798; the immediate cause of which was the measures taken by Lord Lake to disarm a population notoriously on the verge of revolution.

## THE CHINESE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* from Pekin:—Much interest is awakened in the coming events in the Imperial family. The Emperor is approaching maturity, being now 16. His guardians have been letting him out gradually, and during the present winter he has enjoyed much recreation on the ice on the lakes which form the most beautiful features of the palace grounds. Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Regent has also spent much of her time out of doors. But the time has now arrived to prepare for the marriage of the young Emperor, and all Manchu families above a certain rank having daughters between the ages of 12 and 18 must bring them to the palace for inspection by the officials charged with the duty of choosing a consort for the Sovereign. These pilgrims of love have in many cases to perform long and arduous journeys from their homes, and it would not be difficult to construct a romance out of the incidents of such pilgrimages, the hope which sings in the maiden's bosom each fresh morning when she resumes her journey, the disgust and despair which serve her for pillows each night as she bemoans her aching limbs in a dismal, dust-begrimed roadside inn, with not even a Turkish bath on the premises. The girls are said not to be detained long in suspense—the worst part of hanging, according to the Hibernian saying—but the rejected ones are promptly restored to their parents and guardians, and return to their homes perhaps sadder, if wiser, but probably in most cases thanking their unlucky stars that the ordeal is over and that the interdict against their marriage is at length removed. For a year at least before the Empress is chosen no Manchu girl within the prescribed limits of age and of eligible rank is allowed to marry.

Another pilgrimage shortly to be undertaken attracts great attention, for it, too, marks an epoch, and may have wider-reaching practical consequences. The Empress Regent, the Emperor, and the "Seventh Prince" the father of the Emperor, with all the Court, will leave the capital on the 1st of April to visit the tomb of the late Empress Dowager, who was known as the Eastern Empress, the childless widow of Hienfung. The last Emperor, Tungchs, is also buried there, the Western Tung-ling, or Eastern Tombs, situated among the hills that bound the plain of Chihli on the north, and about 100 miles east from Pekin. An Imperial progress in China somewhat resembles the journeys of Catherine II., Potemkin, the road maker, is a permenant but unobtrusive institution. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Chinese, there is one thing in which they excel all creation, and that is digging holes and filling them up. A flat of a high official throws a swarm of mud-carrying ants—be they soldiers or only "coolies" it is much the same—on to a line of road, and in an incredibly short time its valleys are exalted and its hills are brought low, the rough places become plain and the crooked straight. Such is the transformation which the Imperial road to the tombs is now undergoing, and when the time comes for the Imperial cortége to traverse it, its surface will be as smooth as a billiard table. Unfortunately, the Chinese know not Macadam, and their road-making runs into the two extremes of soft and hard—either loose sand or mud, which if washed away by the rain or blown away by the first gale or else solid blocks of granite, murderous to axles and the bones of travellers, and when worn into deep holes destructive to the poor animals which have to draw loads over them.

The annual festival or anniversary of "Tgins Ming" falls this year on the 5th of April by our calendar, on which day the whole people of China visit the graves of their families. This is called, in the offensive parlance of the missionaries, the "worship of ancestors," and is held by them as a horrible species of idolatry, which they think themselves commissioned to denounce with all the terrors in the biblical *re-pertoire*. Pure nonsense. Filial piety, or ancestral worship—it is the same thing—is the healthiest moral sentiment the Chinese have got, and the missionaries if they knew their business, would build on that foundation instead of breaking their heads against it. But, meritorious or not, here are the great Emperor and the Court showing the example to all the people of paying respect to the memory of the departed. And on the very same day, when the whole nation is engaged in the like service, the greatest personages of the Empire will prostrate themselves before the graves of their sainted predecessors.

When the ceremony is over the Emperor and Empress Regent will return to the capital, but the Prince Ch'un will proceed on a tour which may have important practical results for China. It may be remembered that the Prince is the head of the Marine Board, which was constituted during the Viceroy Li Hung Chang's visit to the capital in October. By virtue of that office, the Prince has determined to come out from the seclusion of the capital and visit some points on the northern seaboard. First, of course, he will come to Tientsin, where a residence will be prepared for him at the Haikwan San or "Treaty Joss-house," the temple where Lord Elgin signed the Treaty of Tientsin in 1858. The Viceroy is to meet the Imperial party on the road leading from Pekin to the Eastern Tombs, and will escort them with a suitable display to the tombs. Then he will accompany the Prince to Tientsin. The camps round about will probably be inspected, and the Prince will visit the arsenal, also the forts at Taku. After that he will make his first sea voyage in proceeding to the new naval dockyard of Port Arthur, and from there he may possibly visit other points in the gulf. There will then be a chance—nay, a necessity—of the Prince coming in contact with foreigners, and so much interest attaches to this that it is expected some of the foreign ministers resident in Pekin will make some excuse for visiting Tientsin in the hope of getting speech of the inaccessible personage. That, however, would be a false move on their part. The ice once broken, and foreigners once admitted to direct intercourse with the Court, there is no saying what barriers may be broken down, and at any rate the way will be prepared for the young Emperor receiving the foreign ministers in audience when he assumes the reins of government. It is expected that the Marquis Tseng, when he returns to China, will be able to bring about many important reforms in the intercourse between the Chinese and foreign officials in Pekin.

## OPENING OF TILBURY DOCKS.

WHAT with the advent of a heavy train-load of visitors from town, the presence of a considerable contingent of the neighbouring population, all in holiday attire, the flying of bunting, the demoniacal screaming of steam whistles, the playing of bands, the cheering of crowds, and all the movement and bustle and incident attendant upon a memorable ceremony, Tilbury assuredly had never known such a day as Saturday, April 17, since Queen Elizabeth's historic visit to review the fleet which she sent out to meet the "invincible" Armada. The formal opening of the extensive docks which have been created out of the marsh land at Tilbury by the East and West India Dock Company unquestionably deserved to be treated as a great occasion.

As an engineering work, the Tilbury Dock excites wonder and commands admiration, aye, even professional wonder and admiration. There are three miles of quays, at which thirty steamers of the largest size may lie simultaneously alongside of twenty acres of sheds, as excellently arranged as novel in plan. After the articles which have appeared, at one time and another, in our own columns and elsewhere, it is unnecessary now to enter upon a detailed description of the Docks, but we cannot resist the temptation to quote the big figures with which the senior partner of Messrs. Lucas and Aird, the great contractors, fed the imagination of the guests assembled around the luncheon tables. When an authority so eminent as Mr. Lucas talks of work "unprecedented in the history of contracting," we may well be "all attention."

WORK DONE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excavation | 3,275,000 | cubic yards. |
| Concrete | 610,000 | " " |
| Brickwork | 46,000 | " " |
| Masonry | 260,000 | cubic feet. |
| Shedding | 20 | acres. |
| Permanent railroad | 22 | miles. |

MATERIALS USED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ballast | 700,000 | cubic yards. |
| Bricks | 19,0 0,000 | |
| Cement | 65,00 | tons. |
| Stone | 260,000 | feet. |
| Slating | 1,050,000 | square feet. |
| Ironwork | 4,100 | tons. |
| Galvanized sheeting | 300,000 | square feet. |
| Balk timber | 1,580,000 | cubic feet. |
| Planks and boarding | 13,209,000 | lineal feet. |

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Locomotives | 54 | |
| Portable engines | 35 | |
| Steam cranes, pile engines, &c. | 207 | |
| Steam excavators | 6 | |
| Dredgers | 5 | |
| Engines in steam | 250 | |
| Waggons | 1,650 | |
| Rails | 4,000 | tons. |
| Sleepers | 76,000 | |
| Temporary railroad laid | 38 | miles. |
| Timber | 2,000,000 | cubic feet. |
| Water pumped per minute | 13,800 | gallons. |
| Coal and coke | 40,500 | tons. |

Then as to the Tilbury Docks as docks, it may be said of them, as Mr. Gladstone claims for his Home Rule Bill, that they "hold the field." This pretention there may be some to dispute; but even the most pertinacious or malicious of critics and rivals will not dispute it for long. If our business men were endowed with only one tithe of the foresight with which they are credited, the unassailable superiority of the Tilbury Docks over all the other docks in the river would have been generally recognized even before they were begun. In the first place, they are put on a footing of perfect equality with the other docks, by the arrangement under which goods passengers are conveyed to or from the Tilbury Docks in the same time and at the same cost as if they had been conveyed to or from the other docks on the river. Then, the advantages offered by the Tilbury Docks over and above the advantages offered by the up-river docks are piled up in his fashion: The largest vessel can enter direct from sea at any time there is no waiting for the turn of the tide, no detention by fog; twenty miles of dangerous navigation is avoided; the charges for pilotage and towage are saved; extraordinary provision is made for loading, discharging and stowage and the facilities for railway carriage to and from the North are reported to be exceptionally good. No man of sense can now ignore these factors in the situation; and it is reasonable to suppose that soon we shall see all the big liners making Tilbury the point of departure and arrival for all their Thames-bound steamers. Although, as Mr. Dobree, the chairman of the Company, confessed, the docks were not commenced in a spirit of rivalry to the other docks—for it was the inadequacy of the existing West and India Docks for the accommodation of the present-day steamers which compelled their construction—there can be no question that they will prove to be, as, in fact, they have hitherto been treated, as serious rivals indeed to the up-river docks. Consequently, the talk of a "Dock Trust" which arose at luncheon on Saturday, engenders a feeling of suspicion and distrust. Does it mean people acted themselves, that, either by the suggestion of rival dock companies or otherwise, there is a chance of the conversion of the various dock enterprises on the Thames into one huge monopoly, by which merchants and shipowners, and the public generally, are bound to suffer? If so, the Board of the Tilbury Docks may be respectfully advised that, as in the past they have had to do without the kindly co-operation of their rivals, so they will do well to entirely disregard them in the future.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## MAJOR GENERAL C. W. WILSON'S AFFAIRS.

AN application was made before Mr. Registrar Finlay-Knight, sitting in Bankruptcy, the other day, to confirm a scheme of arrangement under the 18th section of the Act. The bankrupt, Charles Watson Wilson, a retired major-general in the Royal Artillery, returned from India in March 1885, with a retired pension of £513 per year, which he afterwards partly commuted, reducing the amount to £363. He attributed his insolvency chiefly to law costs and expenses in actions brought against him by his wife and her trustees for alimony, for payment of moneys due under a nuptial marriage settlement, and for restitution of conjugal rights. At a meeting recently held, the bankrupt proposed to commute such further portion of his pension as would produce the sum of £550, to be received from the Paymaster-General by the official Receiver, and applied first in payment of costs and preferential claims, and next in payment of a dividend to the unsecured creditors. The creditors accepted the proposal, the money being received in discharge of the debts.

Mr. Tanner appeared for the Official Receiver, Mr. Herbert Reed for the debtor, and Mr. Goddard for an assenting creditor.

It was stated that the bankrupt's wife had now obtained by consent an order for alimony at the rate of £60 per year, and by other deductions his income had been brought down to about £250 per year.

There was no opposition, and Mr. Registrar Finlay-Knight granted the application.

## FRANCE, SPAIN, AND MOROCCO.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The designs of France and Spain in Morocco are unmasked by an article in *El Imparcial*, a Madrid paper that now and then edits, in the shape of a "ballon d'essai," the views of the Madrid Foreign Office, in order to feel the pulse of public opinion. *El Imparcial* says: "Whilst the Sultan of Morocco is wasting his time and resources in a struggle with the tribes of Sus, south of Mogador, other tribes on the borders of Algeria have risen in arms, have defeated the Sultan's forces, and may endanger the independence itself of his Empire." The *Imparcial* goes on to say that "France did attempt often, and was successfully prevented by Spain, from extending her frontier to the River Moluya, in Morocco; but everybody understands that the agitation among the frontier tribes may at any moment oblige France to act vigorously. Her military preparations, the concentration of her forces on her frontier, the sending of generals to the spot, all prove that the Government of the Republic may consider such a contingency inevitable, and perhaps necessary." The *Imparcial* says the attitude of France is thus far irreproachable, "her generals refusing to depart from their neutrality, and her acts from the outset of the insurrection showing that she wishes to commit herself to no act of hostility against Morocco, nor to any occupation of territory, unless she be driven to such steps by an open aggression, some violation of her own territory or danger that might be a menace to the peace of her own Mahommedan population, some case, in fact, that would justify her action in the eyes of the world and make it legitimate, and thus take away from others any right to interfere with her endeavour to obtain satisfaction. France would not raise much uproar in Europe, nor go beyond the limits of what might be quite justifiable after a provocation, and still she would act in Morocco in a manner that would injure us quite as much as Morocco, for instance, if she extended her frontier to the River Moluya. It is evident that Spain would have to obtain compensations, that have been already examined and discussed, in order to keep pace."

This lets the cat out of the bag, and is a naive confession that the Madrid and Paris Foreign Offices, as often rumoured of late years, have exchanged views on the future partition of certain portions of the Moorish Empire. Only, as Spain now seems to awake to the fact that events may allow France to take and keep the lead in the affairs of Morocco under the pretext of Arab Border disturbances, the Spanish Foreign Office as usual, feels less inclined to keep up the policy of inaction and cordial understanding with France, which were the main features of the instructions given by the late Conservative Cabinet of Canovas and Elduayen, and by Senor Moret more recently to the Spanish Minister at Tangiers. *El Imparcial*, therefore, gives a broad hint in the concluding sentences of its article as to the present aspirations of the Madrid Foreign Office. "No doubt it would be better to negotiate beforehand, and if possible to foresee events that we should only lament when they became accomplished facts; but even if negotiation with France failed, another solution would be left, as the dissolution of the Moorish Empire is evidently drawing on, and no power would like France to seize the whole of North-West Africa. This solution would be an agreement of the Powers with respect to Morocco—some concert to avert future conflicts. No country in the world is so much interested as Spain in this matter, and Madrid could again be the meeting place for a future Conference." In plain words, the Madrid Government would fain appeal to Europe and to a European Conference against the designs it fancies France harbours, and it would like Europe, or at least the Powers who took part in the Madrid Conference of 1881 on Morocco affairs, to check France and guarantee the *status quo* in Morocco until some day in the distant future when the military and financial resources of Spain will have improved enough to let her enforce her own pretensions upon the African shore of the Straits of Gibraltar. In point of fact foreign diplomacy has lately been active at Tangiers, and the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Germany have been negotiating with the Ministers of the Sultan to get better conditions for foreigners and better commercial relations. The negotiations have been advancing with truly Mahommedan slowness, but are likly to end satisfactorily, as Sir John Hay is the principal negotiator, and he knows Morocco better than any other European. Whatever concessions are made to any European Power are invariably extended to all others by his Sheriffian Majesty. Next to England in whose hands 60 per cent. of the entire trade of Morocco has been for years, Italy, Germany, and Portugal have also reasons for watching the designs and action of the Madrid and French Governments in Morocco.

## THE THEATRE IN CHINA.

THERE are no public theatres in China, except at Shanghai and Nanking. The stage consists of a simple wooden platform, upon which some chairs and a screen—representing the horizon—are placed. No side scenes or other decorations enliven the place. Before the performance begins the stage manager makes his appearance and addresses the audience giving a short sketch of the subject of the piece and of imaginary scenery. No great preparations are of course required for such performances. The theatre is erected in a few hours upon a public place or even in a street. The expenses are covered by contributions of the inhabitants of the respective quarter, and are frequently shared in by the Mandarins, who intend to foster in that way the public ta

## TALMAGE ON MOTHERHOOD.

At St. Louis recently the Rev. T. de Witt Talmage preached the twelfth of his series of sermons on the "Marriage Ring," his subject being "Motherhood."

"The stories of Deborah and Abigail are very apt to discourage a woman's son," he said. "Hannah was the wife of Elkanah, who was a person very much like herself—unromantic and plain, never having fought a battle or been the subject of a marvellous escape. Neither of them would have been called a genius. Just what you and I might be, that was Elkanah and Hannah. The brightest time in all the history of that family was the birth of Samuel. Although no star ran along the heavens pointing down to his birth-place, I think the angels of God stooped at the coming of so wonderful a prophet. As Samuel had been given in answer to prayer, Elkanah and all his family, save Hannah, started up to Shiloh to offer sacrifices of thanksgiving. The cradle where the child slept was altar enough for Hanna's grateful heart, but when the boy was old she took him to Shiloh and took three bullocks and an ephah of flour, and a bottle of wine, and made offering of sacrifice unto the Lord, and there, according to a previous vow, she left him; for there he was to stay all the days of his life and minister in the temple. Years rolled on, and every year Hannah made with her own hand a garment for Samuel and took it over to him. The lad would have got along well without that garment, for I suppose he was well clad by the ministry of the temple; but Hannah could not be contented unless she was all the time doing something for her darling boy. 'Moreover his mother made him a little coat and brought him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice.'

Hannah stands before you, then, in the first place as an industrious mother. There was no need for her to work. Elkanah, her husband, was far from poor. He belonged to a distinguished family, for the Bible tells us that he was the son of Jeroboam, the son of Elihu, the son of John, the son of Zuph. "Who were they?" you say. I do not know; but they were distinguished people, no doubt, and their names would not have been mentioned. Hannah might have seated herself with her family, and, with folded arms and dishevelled hair, read novels from year to year, if there had been any to read; but when I see her making that garment, and taking it over to Samuel, I know she is industrious from her principles as well as from pleasure. God would not have a mother become a drudge or a slave; he would have her employ all the helps possible in this day in the rearing of her children. But Hannah ought never to be ashamed to be found making a coat for Samuel. "Most mothers need no counsel in this direction," continued Mr. Talmage. "The wrinkles on their brow, the pallor on their cheek, the thimble-mark on their finger attest that they are faithful in their maternal duties. The bloom and the brightness, and the vivacity of the girlhood have given place for the grander dignity and usefulness and industry of motherhood. But there is a heathenish idea getting abroad in some of the families of Americans; there are mothers who banish themselves from the home circle. For three-fourths of their maternal duties they prove themselves incompetent. They are ignorant of what their children wear, and what their children eat, and what their children read. They intrust to irresponsible persons these young immortals, and allow them to be under influences which may cripple their bodies, or taint their purity, or spoil their manners, or destroy their souls."

Continuing, Mr. Talmage said: Who are the industrious men in all our occupations and professions? Who are they managing the merchandise of the world, building the walls, tinning the roofs, weaving the carpets, making the laws, governing the nations, making the earth to quake and heave and roar and rattle with the tread of gigantic enterprises? Who are they? For the most part they descended from industrious mothers who, in the old homestead, used to spin their yarn, and weave their own carpets, and plait their own door-mats, and flag their own chairs, and do their own work. The stalwart men and the influential women of this day, ninety-nine out of a hundred of them, came from such an illustrious ancestry of hard knuckles and homespun. And who are these people in society, light as froth, blown every whither of temptation and fashion; the peddlers of filthy stories, the dancing-jacks of political parties, the scum of society, the tavern-lounging, the store-loafing, the men of low wink and filthy chuckle and brass breastpins and rotten associations? For the most part they come from mothers idle and disgusting, the scandalmongers of society, going from house to house, attending to everybody's business but their own, believing in witches and ghosts and horseshoes to keep the devil out of the churn, and a godless life setting their children on the very verge of hell. The mothers of Samuel Johnson and of Alfred the Great and of Isaac Newton and of St. Augustine and of Richard Cecil and of President Edwards, for the most part, were industrious, hard-working mothers.

Again, Hannah stands before you as an intelligent mother," the preacher said. "From the way she talked in this chapter, and from the way she managed this boy, you know she was intelligent. There are no persons in a community who need to be so wise and well informed as mothers.

So much care and intelligence are necessary in the rearing of children! But in this day, when there are so many books on the subject, no parent is excusable in being ignorant of the best mode of bringing up a child. If parents knew more of dietetics there would not be so many dyspeptic stomachs and weak nerves and incompetent livers among children. If parents knew more of physiology there would not be so many curved spines, and cramped chests, and inflamed throats, and diseased lungs as there are among children. If parents knew more of art and were in sympathy with all that is beautiful there would not be so many children coming out in the world with boorish proclivities. If parents knew more of Christ and practised more of his religion there would not be so many little feet already starting on the wrong road, and all around us voices of riot and blasphemy would not come up with such ecstasy of infernal triumph. "Again, Hannah stands before you as a Christian mother," said Mr. Talmage: "From her prayers and from the way she consecrated her boy to God, I know that she was good. A mother may have the finest culture, the most brilliant surroundings, but she is not fit for her duties unless she be a Christian mother. There may be well-read libraries in the house, and exquisite music in the parlor, and the canvas of the best artists adorning the walls, and the wardrobe be crowded with tasteful apparel, and the children be wonderful for their attainments and make the house ring with laughter and innocent mirth, but there is something woful looking in that house if it be not also the residence of a Christian mother."

One hundred and twenty clergymen were together, and they were telling their experience and their ancestry; and of the 120 clergymen, how many of them do you suppose assigned as the means of their conversion the influence of a Christian mother? One hundred out of the 120. Philip Doddridge was brought to God by the Scripture lesson on the Dutch tiles of a chimney fireplace. The mother thinks she is only rocking a child, but at the same time she may be rocking the fate of nations, rocking the glories of heaven. The same maternal power that may lift the child up may press a child down. A daughter came to a wordly mother and said she was anxious about her sins, and she had been praying all night. The mother said: "Oh, stop praying! I don't believe in praying. Get over all these religious notions and I'll give you a dress that will cost dirs. 500, and you may wear it next week to that party." The daughter took the dress, and she moved in the gay circle, the gayest of all the gay that night, and sure enough all religious impressions were gone, and she stopped praying. A few months after she came to die, and in her closing moments said, "Mother, I wish you would bring me that dress that cost $500." The mother thought it a very strange request, but she brought it to please the dying child. "Now," said the daughter, "mother, hang that dress on the foot of my bed," and the dress was hung there, on the foot of the bed. Then the dying girl got up on one elbow and looked at her mother, and then pointed to the dress and said, "Mother, that dress is the price of my soul." Oh, what a momentous thing it is to be a mother!

In conclusion, Mr. Talmage said: "Hannah stands before you the rewarded mother. For all the coats she made for Samuel, for all the prayers she offered for him, for the discipline exerted over him, she got abundant compensation in the piety and the usefulness and the popularity of her son Samuel; and that is true in all ages. Every mother gets full pay for all the prayers and tears in behalf of her children."

Continuing, Mr. Talmage said: Look out for the young man who speaks of his father as "the governor," the "squire," or the "old chap." Look out for the young woman who calls her mother her "maternal ancestor," or the "old woman." "The eye that mocketh at his father and refuseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it."

## THE BUDDING DRAMATIST.

There is great comfort (says to *St James's Gazette*) to be extracted by the budding dramatist from the production of "Jim the Penman" at the Haymarket. If common report is to be believed, Sir Charles Young had offered the piece to more than one manager only to have it refused, and it was not until the hazardous experiment of a morning performance had been tried that the merits of the play were seen. Robertson had a similar experience with "Society," which was in his hands—and in that of various managers—for years before he could get it produced, and then it had to be played at Liverpool before any London lessee could be persuaded that there was "money in it." And the most prolific and popular dramatist of our day, M. Sardyu had equal difficulty in inducing Parisian managers to believe in his first piece. In Paris, as in London, every manager is ready enough to declare his wish to produce good dramas by new authors; but he always prefers to see another manager make the experiment. It is succeed, there is a run upon the coming man, with the result that he over-writes himself and speedily deteriorates

## AN ANGLO-FRENCH TICHBORNE.

If the *Journal de Rouen* is to be believed, a case rivalling that of the Claimant will shortly come before the English law courts. The story runs as follows:—J. L—— is an illegitimate child of Scotch parents, and was born near Vire, in Normandy. He was placed out to nurse in that locality, his foster parents receiving a liberal sum of money. For some time several persons, who were evidently people of fortune, came to visit him, and it was even said that the relatives possessed a chateau not far off. But they ultimately ceased to take any concern in the child, who was abandoned. Not beng able to prove his foreign nationality, he had to serve his time in the army, and went through the Crimean campaign. On returning home he was shown an advertisement in the Rouen papers announcing that a child named J. L——, formerly deserted by his parents, was wanted, he being the heir to a fortune of ten million francs in England. He, however, took no steps in the matter at the time, and continued to work as a dock labourer. But he is now advancing in years with a large family, and regrets the fortune he allowed to slip through his fingers. But he still hopes to obtain it, and has sent in his claim. A notary of Rouen, who was engaged to find out the missing heir, is reported to be so convinced of the validity of the claim that he has offered to advance 100,000 f., but J. L—— declines that money, and is content to wait till the law has established his rights.

## A SPANISH REFORMER.

Senor Moret, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was elected deputy to the Cortes for Orgaz, delivered there on April 11 an address to his constituents, which has created a sensation throughout the peninsula, and which may be considered a programme of the intentions of the Cabinet with regard to legislation. The Cortes, he said, would be asked to approve a policy principally tending to develop the material resources of Spain. He declared that purely political reforms should only occupy a secondary position, as the rights of the individual and the representative system might now be considered as secured. He roundly contradicted the malicious invention of the Republicans that the Liberal-Monarchical party only paved the way for the Republic. The Constitutional Monarchy must, he maintained, be considered definitively the form of government for the country, and the Liberals were its firmest supporters. While censuring the indifference of former Governments with regard to the working classes, he said that the social problem could only be settled by individual initiative, taking its inspiration in religious sentiments. Owing to the change of attitude at the Vatican and the paternal policy of Leo XIII., Liberalism in Spain no longer looked with distrust upon the clergy, and no longer considered them as enemies. On the contrary, the harmony between Liberalism and religion made the priests powerful auxiliaries in securing peace and prosperity to the State. It is understood that the Nuncio in Madrid has expressed satisfaction with these important declarations as to the relations between religion and democracy.

## TELEPHONES IN EUROPE.

The *Bulletin International* publishes the following statistics respecting the number of networks of telephones and of subscribers in Europe on the 31st December, 1885:—

| | No. of networks. | No. of subscribers. |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 89 | 15,114 |
| Germany | 91 | 14,733 |
| Italy | 16 | 8,346 |
| France | 20 | 7,175 |
| Sweden | 15 | 5,705 |
| Russia | 20 | 5,280 |
| Switzerland | 36 | 4,900 |
| Belgium | 7 | 3,365 |
| Austria | 11 | 3,032 |
| Holland | 8 | 2,493 |
| Denmark | 2 | 1,370 |
| Spain | 3 | 594 |
| Portugal | 2 | 350 |
| | 320 | 72,457 |

No telephones have as yet been established in Turkey, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Greece, Montenegro or Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

In Asia and Africa several networks of telephones have been established, viz., at Rangoon, Singapore, Columbo, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Moulmein, as well as in the Mauritius.

In Egypt, telephonic services have been established at both Alexandria and Cairo, and number 431 subscribers. In the United States the telephone is in general use, and the fifteen principal cities alone contain 30,000 subscribers. At Buenos Ayres there are 1,544 subscribers, and 389 at Monte Video.

## PHEASANT SHOOTING ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

The following account of a day among the pheasants at Meruchak, on the Murghab river has been sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by a correspondent with the Afghan Boundary Commission:—

We had not been many hours at Meruchak before we discovered that the members of the party who had preceded us had not quite cleared the valley of the pheasants, which last year's experience told us abounded. The birds had been a bit scared, though, and with miles of dense reed cover they were difficult to get at; but a few judiciously started fires had cleared a good many thousand yards, and the prospects of sport were very promising. By-the-by, the spectacle of one of these fires driving before a stiff wind is one not to be forgotten; one started on the opposite bank of the river burned for two days and nights, till extinguished by a fall of snew. A deep ravine about a hundred yards wide, and filled with reeds fully ten feet high, ran not far from our camp. Some one set fire to it at one end, when a strong north wind was blowing, and the roar of the flames raised a hubbub that might have been heard and a smoke that was seen, miles off.

What with protocols and one thing and another, we had not much time to look after the birds the first few days, beyond an occasional shot in the precincts of the camp early in the morning, or just before dusk; but on Christmas Day we arranged a small party of three guns, determining to make a day of it. The winter had set in with great severity the snow lying several inches deep on the ground, and the thermometer registering three degrees below zero; so it required a certain amount of determination to rise before the sun was up; but 7-30 saw us on the bank of the river, with two beaters, a syces and a shikarry. The crossing of the Murghab, which was pretty well in flood, eighty yards in width, and in depth well over the flap of the saddle, was easy work for us, but the followers had to negotiate the passage on a camel, which would lie down wetting the poor fellows up to the knees, a cruel business with the thermometer at zero. However, we were soon over, and the day's sport immediately commenced, for we had not to go looking for the birds; they were plentiful enough, the only difficulty being to get them to rise. I found that the majority either rocketed off to the reed beds the moment they heard the guns or else lay so still that nothing short of treading on them would move them. There were still, however, plenty which behaved decently and rose within range, and there were many more which waited till he had passed, and then rose with a whirr close at our backs, having allowed us to walk over them, though we were formed in line five paces apart. On the high ground just above the marsh in the bed of the stream, the camel thorn, a prickly shrub of about two feet high, is the only vegitation, if so I may call it, and the thick snow had bent over the tops of the bushes and lodged, leaving the earth below exposed and under these natural roofs the pheasants sought food and shelter. So close would the birds lie that the practised eye of the shikarry more than once pointed out a cock as if frozen under these natural arches, and it was with difficulty I could restrain him from literally blowing one fine bird away with his jezail. The whole party of us actually crowded round it before it rose, and then it was badly missed when just getting to shooting distance. It was heavy work trudging along through the snow-laden camel thorn; but if there is one sport which repays a hard days work it is pheasant shooting. The tracks in the snow showed how numerous the birds were; you cannot mistake the track of the pheasant, for his long tail leaves a thin line of mathematical exactness between the print of his feet, and so sure as this line led up to a bush, and did not reappear on the opposite side, so sure you might be the bird was still there.

On one level bit, close by the Meruchak Fort, we rose some couple of hundred birds in half an hour, and bagged seventeen, the majority rising out of range. The valley is very swampy about here, and the best shooting was obtained by sending the beaters into the thickest reed beds, and blazing away as the birds came rocketing out. The horses had to take their share in the beating, and evinced a most natural distaste for crashing through the reeds, hour after hour, without their grub. The numbers of birds lost during the day I should be sorry to say—probably between fifty and sixty. Once a bird drop wounded, he is lost to a certainty, unless it be by chance quite in the open, when the chase he gives is highly diverting, for we don't boast any retrievers among the four-legged guardians of our camp.

Immediately under the walls of the fort—in fact, in the ole moat—we came quietly upon several mallards, and bagged two drakes the first visit and three on returning later in the evening. A few snipe added to the bag, and we almost bagged—or perhaps it would be better to say were almost bagged by—a large boar, which we disturbed at his afternoon siesta. Right under the hills, where the grass and reeds grew to a height of some 2½ feet only, we lighted on some very pretty shooting; narrowing our line till the three mounted men, the beaters, and the three guns were not more than six feet apart, we just covered about twenty-four yards, and the birds had to get up, and we soon had our sack half filled. When we counted up our bag before recrossing the river, after the conclusion of the day's sport, we had thirty-seven pheasants, seven ducks, five brace of snipe, and three such appetites as enabled us to make a very pretty attack on the Christmas farm which awaited us.

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, May 8, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes ... Rs. 97 10 *a* 97 11
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ... „ 99 8 *a* 99 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ... „ 101 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879(1893)(New loan) 101 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ... Paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ... 100 0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ... 101 8
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ... 102 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ... 103 0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ... 99 0 *a* 99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ... 99 0 *a* 99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ... 99 4 *a* 99 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ... 95 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881 ... ... ... 97 0 *a* 97 4
5½ Per Cent. of 1886 ... ... ... 101 6 *a* 101 8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 *a* Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ... Rs. 101 8 *a* 102-0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ... „ 102 8 *a* 103-0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ... „ 103 8 *a* 104-0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ... „ 104 0 *a* 104-8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ... ...Nominal.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton ...100 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press ...102 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry. ...100 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) do. do. ...100 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Danbar Cotton ... 96 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea100 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) FortGloster Jute102 0*a*10
8 Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills Nml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills ...100 0
7 Per Cent. 1881 (1886) Howrah Mills ...102 0
6 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) do. (New issue)...100 0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General ...105 0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea103 0
8 Per Cent. 1881 ... Kornufuli Assn. ...100 0
10 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea ...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea... ...104 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1890) Sing & Murmah...103 0*a*104
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895) TitaghurPaperMills 103 0

| EXCHANGE ON LONDON. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... | 1 | 5 3-4 |
| Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ... | 1 | 5 23-32 |
| Ditto ditto, on *demand* ... ... | 1 | 5¾ |
| Bank Telegraphic Transfer ... ... | 1 | 5 19-32 |
| Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight ... ... ... ... | 1 | 5 15-16 |
| Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ... | 1 | 5 15-16 |
| Do for payment, 6 months' sight ... | 1 | 5 31-32 |

Secretary of State's drafts last Drawings, 21st April, 1886—
Average rates... ... ... ... 1 5¾
Telegraphic Transfers, 21st April, 1886 ... ... ... ... 1 5 13-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.
(*4th Feb.* 1886.)
Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 6 per cent.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

| STOCKS. | Paid Rs. | ½ year's Divn. | Quotations. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Bank, Ld. ... ... | £10 | 3 p.ct. | 125 |
| Agra Savings' Bank ... | 100 | 6 p.ct. | 125 |
| Allahabad Bank, Ld. ... | 100 | 7½ p.ct. | 195 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla... | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 140 |
| Bank of Bengal ... ... | 500 | 4½ p.ct. | 822½ |
| Bank of Upper India ... | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 130 |
| Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ... | 50 | ..... | Par. |
| Delhi & London Bank ... | £25 | 2 p.ct. | 170 |
| Himalaya Bank, Ld. ... | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 120 |
| Mussorie Bank, Ld. ... | 100 | 4½ p.ct. | 100 |
| National Bank of India... | £12½ | 2½ p.ct. | 115x |
| Oudh Commercial Bank ... | 100 | 5 p.ct. | 100 |
| Rohilkund Kumaon ... | 100 | 4 p.ct. | 105 |
| Simla Bank Corporation ... | 325 | 3 p.ct. | 325N |
| Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... | 100 | 4 p.ct. | 90 |

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

| (*Yearly*) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. ‡ | 70 |
| Amicable (Assam) ... | 100 | nil. * | Lqdn. |
| Amluckie... ... ... | 100 | 7 p. ct. ‡ | 70 |
| Arcuttipore (Cachar) ... | 100 | 6 p. ct. ‡ | 85x |
| Assam Company ... | £20 | 5 admt. | 540 |
| Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ... | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| Balasun (Darjeeling) ... | 100 | 10 p. ct.‡ | 81 |
| Bengal (Cachar)... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 34 |
| Do. contributory ... | 80 | nil. ‡ | 23 |
| Bishnath (Assam) ... | 200 | 4 p. ct. | 120 |
| Do. contributory ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. ‡ | 60 |
| Borelli (Assam) ... ... | £10 | 3 ad-int. | 165 |
| Burkholah (Cachar) ... | 100 | 6 p. ct. ‡ | 45 |
| Central (Cachar) ... | 200 | 5 p. ct. ‡ | 115x |
| Central Terai (Darig.) ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 45 |
| Chandypore (Cachar) ... | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 55x |
| Cherra (Cachar) ... | £10 | ..... | 50 |
| Chota Nagpore ... ... | 100 | 5 p. ct. ‡ | 50x |
| Chumta Tea Co.... ... | 100 | 4½ p. ct. ‡ | ... |
| Colonial (Assam) ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | Lqdn. |
| Cocheela (Cachar) ... | 100 | 2 p. ct. ‡ | 29 |
| Cuttecherra (Cachar) ... | 100 | nil. * | 100 |
| Darg. Tea & Cinchon ... | 100 | 7 p. ct. ‡ | 127x |
| Dehing (Assam) ... ... | 90 | 3 p. ct. ‡ | 25 |
| Dehra Doon ... ... | 100 | 5 p. ct. ‡ | 50 |
| Dejoo (Assam) ... ... | £10 | 2 p. ct. * | 110 |
| Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) ... | 100 | 5 p. ct. * | 80 |
| Dhunsiri ... ... ... | 100 | 6 p. ct. ‡ | 95 |
| Doom Dooma, Ordinary ... | £10 | 4 ad.-int. | 136 |
| Do. do. A... ... | £10 | 2½ ad-int. | 156 |
| Do. do. B .. ... | £10 | 2 ad.-int. | 168 |
| Durrung (Assam) ... ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. ‡ | 36 |
| Eastern Cachar ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 31 |
| East India Assam & Cachar ... | 100 | 3½ p.ct. ‡ | 40x |
| Endogram (Cachar) ... | £10 | ..... | 100 |
| Gielle (Darjeeling) ... | 100 | 8 p. ct. ‡ | 71 |
| Good Hope Tea Co. ... | 100 | 40 p. ct. ‡ | 125 |
| Goomtee Tea ... ... | 100 | 13 p. ct. ‡ | 95 |
| Gowhatty (Assam) ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 8 |
| Grob (Assam) ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 13 |
| Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ... | 75 | nil. ‡ | par. |
| Holta (Kangra) ... ... | 100 | 11 p. ct. ‡ | 72 |
| Hoolmaree (Assam) ... | 100 | 16 p. ct. ‡ | 95 |
| Hoolungorie (Assam) ... | 100 | ..... | 47 |
| Hopetown ... ... | 100 | 5 ad.-int. | 100 |
| Do. contributory ... | 80 | 5 ad.-int. | par. |
| Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ... | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| Hunwal (Assam) ... ... | £10 | ..... | 100x |
| Indian Terai ... ... | 500 | 17 p. ct. ‡ | 500 |
| Iringmara (Cachar) ... | 100 | 5 ad.-int. | 100 |
| Jetinga Val (Cachar) ... | 100 | 6 p. ct. ‡ | 75 |
| Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ... | £5 | 4 ad.-int. | 68 |
| Jinglam Darjeeling ... | 100 | ..... | 92 |
| Jokai (Assam) ... ... | £10 | 5 ad.-int. | 120 |
| Kalacherra (Cachar) ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 26 |
| Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ... | 100 | ..... | par. |
| Khobong (Assam) A ... | 100 | 10 p. ct. ‡ | 105 |
| Do. do. B ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. ‡ | 105 |
| Kornafuli (Chittg.) ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 40 |
| Kousanie ... ... ... | 100 | ..... | Nml. |
| Kunchunpore (Cachar) ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 18 |
| Kurseong & Darjeeling ... | 250 | 3 p. ct. ‡ | 85 |
| Do. contributory ... | 200 | 3 p. ct. ‡ | 75 |
| Kuttal (Cachar) ... ... | 100 | 14 p. ct. ‡ | 198 |
| Lakatoora (Sylhet) ... ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. ‡ | 26x |
| Leesh River (W. Doars) ... | £10 | 5 p. ct. * | £12 |
| Longview (Dar.) ... ... | 100 | 6 p. ct. ‡ | 60 |
| Loobah ... ... ... | 100 | 12½ p.ct.‡ | 115x |
| Lower Assam ... ... ... | £7½ | nil. * | 23 |
| Lower Darjeeling ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 105 |
| Luckimpore, Assam ... ... | £10 | 3½ p. ct. * | 60 |
| Majagram (Cachar) ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 19 |
| Mesai Tea Co. ... ... ... | 100 | 15 p. ct ‡ | 101 |
| Mim Tea Co. ... ... ... | 100 | 13 p. ct. ‡ | 82 |
| Mohurgung Tea Co. ... ... | 100 | nil. * | 100 |
| Monacherra (Cachar) ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 15 |
| Do. contributory ... ... | 90 | nil. ‡ | 8 |
| Moran, Assam ... ... ... | 80 | ..... | 30 dct. |
| Mothola, Assam ... ... ... | 100 | 10 p. ct. ‡ | 60 |
| Do. contributory ... ... | 100 | 10 p. ct. ‡ | 50 |
| Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 50 |
| Mungledye, Assam Tea ... ... | £10 | nil. ‡ | ... |
| New Gola Ghat, Assam ... ... | £10 | ..... | Lqdn. |
| New Mutual (Cachar)... ... | 30 | 10 p. ct. ‡ | 120 |
| North Western Cachar ... ... | 100 | ..... | 85 |
| Phœnix of (Cachar) ... ... | 85 | nil. ‡ | 40 |
| Pankabaree (Darjg.) ... ... | 100 | 5 p. ct. ‡ | 65x |
| Pashok (Darjeeling) ... ... | 100 | 8 p. ct. * | 100 |
| Phoolbaree Tea Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | 9 p. ct. ‡ | 91 |
| Puttareah (Sylhet) ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 60x |
| Rajabaree (Assam) ... ... | 100 | 13 p. ct. ‡ | 57 |
| Ring Tong (Darig.) ... ... | 100 | 7 p. ct. ‡ | 80 |
| Rungamatee (Cachar)... ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. ‡ | 58x |
| Rungleo Rungliot ... ... | 100 | 15 p. ct. ‡ | 113x |
| Sagmootia (Assam) ... ... | 100 | nil. * | Nml. |
| Sapakati Tea Co. ... ... | 100 | 14 p. ct. ‡ | 110 |
| Second Mutual, Cachar ... ... | 56 | 10 p. ct. ‡ | 10 d. x |
| Second Fallodhi ... ... | 100 | 3½ p. ct. ‡ | 100 |
| Selim Tea Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | 5½ p. ct. ‡ | 58x |
| Singbulli & Murmah ... ... | 100 | 9 p. ct. ‡ | 84 |
| Singell (Darjeeling) ... ... | 100 | 5½ p. ct. ‡ | 61 |
| Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | ..... | 108 |
| Soom (Darjeeling) ... ... | 100 | 14 p. ct. ‡ | 88 |
| Springside (Darjeeling) ... ... | 100 | 11 p. ct. ‡ | 90 |
| Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 29 |
| Teendureea (Darjg.) ... ... | 100 | 3 p. ct. ‡ | 62 |
| Teesta Valley (Darjg.)... ... | 100 | 10 p. ct. ‡ | 113 |
| Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ... | 100 | 15 p. ct. ‡ | 100 |
| Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 101 |
| Tukvar (Darjeeling) ... ... | 200 | 9 p. ct. ‡ | 150 |
| Upper Assam ... ... ... | £10 | nil. * | 25 |
| Weshberie W. Doars ... ... | 100 | nil. ‡ | 95 |

## COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

| STOCKS. | Paid Rs. | ½ year's Divn. | Quotations. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Pressing Co. ... ... | 100 | 15 p. ct. | ... |
| Agricultural Phospates... ... | 100 | nil. | 17 |
| Alipore Coal Co.... ... | 100 | nil. | 125 |
| Arakan Oil Co. ... ... | Rs. 9 | ..... | Nml. |
| Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ... | 100 | nil. | Lqdn. |
| Bally Paper Mills Co. ... | £10 | 4 p. ct. | 148 |
| Barnagore Jute Factory ... | £10 | nil. | 70 |
| Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ... ... | 1000 | 5 p. ct. | 1,350 |
| B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) ... ... | s7/6 | ..... | Par. |
| Do. Deferred B Shares ... | £1 | ..... | 4 |
| Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ... ... | 100 | nil. | 72 |
| Bengal Mills Co., Ld. ... | £100 | nil. | 1,200 |
| Bengal Rice Mills Co. ... ... | 100 | ..... | 60 |
| Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 80 |
| Bengal Telephone Co. ... ... | 100 | 3½ p. ct. | 50 |
| Bonded Warehouse ... ... | 445 | Rs 10 psh | 270 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills ... ... | 100 | nil. | 38 |
| Budge-Budge J. Mills ... ... | 80 | nil. | 45 |
| Burrakur Coal Co. ... ... | 100 | 10 p. ct. | 155 |
| Calcutta Hydraulic ... ... | 100 | 15 p. ct. | 103 |
| Calcutta Steam Co. ... ... | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 92 |
| Calcutta Tramways Co. ... | £10 | *y* nil. | 53 |
| Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ... | 100 | 22 p. ct. | 109 |
| Canal Press Co. ... ... ... | 100 | 10 p. ct. | 86 |
| Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 107 |
| Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ... | 100 | *y* 10½ p.ct. | 100 |
| Cawnpore Woollen Mills ... | 50 | *y* 10 p.ct. | 50 |
| Chitpur Hydraulic P. ... ... | 100 | 5 ad.-int. | 60N |
| Crown Brewery Musuri ... ... | 100 | *y* 10 p.ct. | 110 |
| Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | nil. | 50 |
| Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co. ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 98 |
| Darj. & K. Hotel Co. ... ... | 100 | ..... | ... |
| Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 92 |
| Deoghur Mining Co., Ld. ... | 10 | ..... | 8 as. |
| Do. contributory ... ... | 2 | ..... | ... |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills ... ... | 100 | nil. | 26 |
| Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld... | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 120 |
| Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ... | 500 | 2½ p. ct. | 400 |
| Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ... | 250 | 2½ p. ct. | 140 |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing. | 100 | nil. | 13 |
| Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ... | 100 | nil. | 100 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills ... ... | 200 | 5 p. ct. | 190 |
| Gouripore Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | nil. | 76 |
| Great Eastern Hotel ... ... | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 92 |
| Hoogly Mills Co., Ld. ... ... | 75 | nil. | 28-30d |
| Howrah Docking Co. ... ... | 500 | Rs.5 p.sh. | 115 |
| Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | nil. | 58 |
| India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 95 |
| Jheel Pressing Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | nil. | 70 |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ... | 50 | nil. | 90 |
| Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | *y* 10 p.ct. | 110 |
| Landing & Shipping Co... ... | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 60 |
| Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ... | 100 | *y* 10 p.ct. | 85N |
| Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ... | 100 | *y* 10 p.ct. | 100 |
| Muir Mills Co., Cotton ... ... | 200 | 7 p. ct. | 285 |
| Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ... | 100 | *y* 10 p.ct. | 125 |
| Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ... | 100 | *y* 12 p.ct. | 100x |
| Nasmyth's Pat. Press ... ... | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 94 |
| New Beerbhoom Coal ... ... | 100 | 2½ p. ct. | 80 |
| Newman & Co., Ld. ... ... | 100 | *y* 5 p. ct. | 90 |
| Orissa Coasting S. N. ... ... | 75 | 5 p. ct. | 50 d. |
| Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. ... ... ... | £10 | 3 p. ct. | £11 |
| Rajmahal Stone Co. ... ... | 100 | *y* 9 p. ct. | 80 |
| Ramkistopore Press ... ... | 100 | nil. | 61 |
| Raneegunge Coal Asn. ... ... | 100 | *y* 5 p. ct. | 45 |
| Riverside Press Co. ... ... | 90 | nil. | 64 |
| R. Scott Thomson & Co... ... | 500 | 2½ p. ct. | 250 |
| Scindia Paper Mills Co... ... | £1 | ..... | Nml. |
| Do. Vendors Shares ... ... | £1 | ..... | Nml. |
| Seebpore Jute Manfg. ... ... | 100 | nil. | 41 |
| Strand Bank Press Co. ... ... | 100 | nil. | 67 |
| Tarkessur Railway Co. ... ... | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 104 |
| Titaghur Paper Mills ... ... | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 101 |
| Union Jute Co., Ld. ... ... | 75 | nil. | 115 |
| Watson's Patent Press ... ... | 100 | nil. | 84 |

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
*y.*—Dividend for the year.
8 per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.
—*Englishman*, May 10.


## KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by

NOTICES.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

---

**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER**

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

**PAIN KILLER** has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* including each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

**PAIN KILLER** is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

**PAIN KILLER** IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

**PAIN KILLER** is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

**PAIN KILLER** is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to be used* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

---

**A BOON TO THOUSANDS!**

*HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED*

BY THE USE OF




THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

*Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.*

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.: Gillon & Co.

---

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

**THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,**

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. | Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. | Finest quality we can produce 35s. |

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Excellent quality, much approved | 18s. 6d. |
| Very superior | 21s. 0d. |
| Finest possible quality | 26s. 0d. |
| Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes | 10s. 6d. |
| Morocco Oxford House Shoes | 5s. 6d. |
| Do. with French heels | 7s. 0d. |
| Merino Slippers, all colors | 4s. 6d. |

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

*(Registered.)*

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.S.

---

**FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,**

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

**OUR SPECIALITIES.**

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

Rs. 25 — Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 40 — The same Watch as above, in Sterling Silver case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 26 — Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 27 — The same Watch in half-hunting case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

Terms strictly Cash. Postage and Packing free.

**FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.**

---

NOTE:

BUSINESS IS NOW CONDUCTED PERSONALLY BY

**P. VUCCINO,**

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p. m.

BOMBAY.

---

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

**LUBRICANT**

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

*LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.*

**Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.**

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

**ENGELBERT & CO.,**

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

---

**ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.**

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

**ICE COMPANIES.**

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

**ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.**

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

**H. J. WEST & CO.,**

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,

Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

---

**BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER**

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co.

---

**ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:**

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

---

**LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.**

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

**SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.**

**W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.**

---

**PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL** was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

**PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL** was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

**PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL** Dr. Abbotts says:— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

**PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL** Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes:—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.

EVERYWHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.

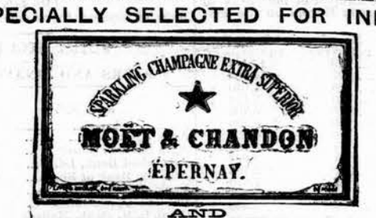
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

---

**MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES**

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 55.




PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 52.

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 51.

PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 48.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

---

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

**"C. I. G."**

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.

Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

---

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**

**Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.**

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

**Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese**

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

---

**ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT**

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

**ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.**

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and board brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, Governor of Bombay.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., late Commissioner of Kemaoon.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, Cyprus.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

---

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

**CLARKE'S**

WORLD-FAMED

**BLOOD MIXTURE**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

---

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S PATENT PORTABLE

**TROUSERS STRETCHER**

Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.

MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., CALCUTTA.

---

**GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.**

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.

A BREAKFAST and TE SERVICE in Porcelai

A COMPLETE OF TABLE G finest Crystal, shapes.

*(All the above twelve per*

A TOILET SER superior quality.

A handsome DUPLE TABLE LAMP.

All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

Grimes' Canteen containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,

83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

---

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien. PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON:—76, New Bond Street.

---

**"IT SAVED MY LIFE."**

Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, which is Effervescing and Tasteless, forming a most Agreeable, Invigorating, and Refreshing Draught.

Drs. Morgan, Turley, Carr, Jackson, and many other medical gentlemen have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the immense value of

**THIS GREAT REMEDY**

vitalising the blood it enables the constitution to resist climatic influence.

It gives instant relief in Thirst, Headache, Sea or Bilious sickness, Feverish Colds, Fevers, Smallpox, Measles, an Eruptive or Skin Complaints.

It is an excellent mild aperient, acting generally on the bowels without purging or scouring.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

---

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

**ENTERICON**

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price, 6s., 11s., and 22s.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY, KEMP & Co., LD.; CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co.; Scott, Thompson and Co.

---

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill & C. PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.